

The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1906

XLIV—NO. 45

STATE TROOPS WITHDRAWN

Order Restored In and Around the Village of Wahalak, Miss.

NUMBER KILLED IN RIOTS

Dead Bodies of Negroes Found In All Parts of the Town and the White Conductor Who Was Ambushed Passes Away—Three Blacks Reportedly to Have Been Lynched.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 26.—Governor Vardaman received a telegram from J. A. Quarles, a prominent citizen of Scooba, Miss., stating that a further uprising had occurred, in which five unknown negroes were killed, and that their slayers had been captured, and asking that 25 troops be dispatched to that place to help hold the prisoners. Governor Vardaman instructed the colonel commanding at Meridian to ask for a special train over the Mobile & Ohio railroad and to go to the scene as quickly as possible.

INTO A CAR

Colored Troops Fire a Volley, Several Persons Being Hurt.

Leavenworth, Kan., Dec. 26.—Fourteen soldiers, the majority of whom are troopers of the Ninth cavalry, colored, were arrested in connection with a riot on a streetcar, in which a number of shots were fired into a loaded car and several passengers slightly injured by broken glass. Captain Walsh of the Ninth cavalry is making an investigation into the causes of the trouble, which is believed to be similar to that which resulted in the discharge of three companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry at Fort Reno, Okla., recently. A full investigation into the riot is being conducted by Captain Walsh, commanding the squadron of the Ninth cavalry. Captain Walsh said: "Three men are under arrest. I am told that there were no shots fired in the car by the soldiers. The conductor claimed so, but an old sergeant of the Eighteenth Infantry says that bricks broke the windows. There was an argument over the payment of a fare between a trooper and the conductor, which led to the trouble. There is no desire on the part of either the white or colored soldiers who were on the car to shield their comrades. They are making statements voluntarily of what they know."

Tip to Manufacturers.

Washington, Dec. 26.—American manufacturers who are desirous of capturing some of the trade in the orient, South America and other countries now enjoyed by foreign manufacturers, says a report of the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor, should apply to that bureau for its varied lines of samples of goods which find a ready market in those countries. These samples consist of cotton yarns, piece goods, belts, handkerchiefs, gloves, laces, towels, etc. Any or all of these samples, the report states, will be sent upon application by manufacturers, chambers of commerce and other commercial organizations located in cotton manufacturing towns.

TO THE POOR

Woman Gives Her Money and Commits Suicide.

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 26.—A story of interest is behind the suicide of Mrs. Elsie Balfour, 55, whose body was dragged from the depths of Eastlake park lake, where she had thrown herself. In the suicide's handbag, on torn envelope, there was scrawled in an almost illegible hand, "M. E. Balfour, 417 Turner street. My will is in the little trunk on the table. I want to be cremated." Following the directions the will was found. In it the woman disposes of large sums of money, which she gives to relatives and to the poor. Nothing is known of the woman here.

Disorders in Cuba.

Havana, Dec. 26.—In consequence of complaints of many depredations by insurgent negroes in the province of Santa Clara, which the rural guards have not been able to run down, four troops of the Eleventh cavalry and two companies of the Twenty-seventh infantry will leave Camp Columbia for Santa Clara to reinforce the Fifteenth cavalry stationed there and thoroughly scout the disturbed district. The orders are to continue operations until there is a complete restoration of order in the province. Rumors were recently in circulation of an impending uprising in Santa Clara province, and it is not yet known whether the bands are revolutionists or merely bandits.

Cause of Car Shortage.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 26.—Referring to the congested condition of the railroads at present, J. E. Hurley, general manager of the Santa Fe road, said: "Consignees might relieve the congestion if they would unload cars expeditiously. There are 14,000 loaded cars in Galveston awaiting for consignees to empty them and turn them back into commission. Since Jan. 1, 1902, the Santa Fe system has purchased 630 engines and 20,256 freight cars of various classes. We have received only 830 of these cars."

Quarreled Over Woman.

Chicago, Dec. 26.—In the presence of the four troops of the Fort Sheridan squadron of the Ninth cavalry, Sergeant John Griffin of Troop I shot and almost instantly killed Corporal William Taylor of the same troop. Both the men, who are colored, quarreled over a woman. Taylor received the bullet through his breast and died on the way to the hospital. A rigid investigation has been ordered by Major Macomb.

Colored Couple Cremated.

New Orleans, Dec. 26.—The charred bodies of Lewis Phillips and his wife, both colored, were recovered from the debris of their home here. Lewis was 80 and his wife 60 years old. It is believed the woman was smoking a pipe in bed and that it dropped from her mouth and set fire to the bed clothing.

Denver Blaze.

Denver, Dec. 26.—The Ernest & Cramer building, one of the finest office buildings in the city, was damaged by fire, the seventh and eighth floors being entirely destroyed. The balance of the building was greatly damaged by water and the basement of the building was flooded. The total loss to buildings and tenants is estimated at \$200,000.

Stabbed by Soldier.

Fort Sill, Okla., Dec. 26.—Earl Northup, 22, was probably fatally stabbed during a saloon quarrel by Private Howard of Troop K, Thirteenth cavalry, stationed at Fort Sill. Howard was arrested and is in jail in default of bond.

TROLLEY CAR HIT BY TRAIN

Grade Crossing Tragedy Enacted In Ashtabula, Ohio.

ONE DEAD, FOURTEEN HURT

Sultana Commission Advised by the Governor to Take No Further Action Toward Erection of Monument. Constable Kills Assailant — Other News of Ohio State.

Ashtabula, O., Dec. 26.—The Buffalo-Pittsburg trolley struck a trolley car on the Ashtabula Rapid Transit line at the Lake street grade crossing of the Lake Shore railroad. The streetcar was demolished. One person was killed and 14 injured. The dead: Leonard Newbold of Ashtabula, aged 17.

The injured: C. J. Bullock and William Raignhart of Painesville; Robert Baptiste, Erie, Pa.; William Cook, Jasper Horton, Mrs. James Whelpley, James Whelpley, Mrs. Horace Johnson, Clayton Gardner, Mrs. Clayton Jenkins, Frank Capitani, John Capitani, Rosalie Jelgins, A. Cosino and Rowley Newbold, all of Ashtabula.

The crossing gates, it is alleged, were not down when the car approached. While crossing the tracks the train struck the car almost in the middle and carried it nearly 300 feet. Some of the injured had to be extricated from beneath the wreckage. All the ambulances and many physicians were summoned to the scene. Newbold lived about four hours. Both legs and one arm were severed.

Governor to Sultana Commission. Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—Governor Harris in a letter to the Sultana commission advises that it take no further action toward the erection of the monument until its power to locate it in the statehouse yard is more thoroughly defined by the legislature. He bases his recommendation to that effect on the report made by Attorney General Ellis of his investigation of the charges and counter charges of bribery against the various members. The charges were not sustained, however, as the investigation brought out nothing but a mass of denials and contradictions. Dr. W. P. Madden of Xenia, L. J. Cutler of Marietta and J. J. Zelzler of Canton comprise the Sultana commission.

Life Man Pardon.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—Through the recommendation of Warden Gould and number of state officials the annual Christmas pardon to a life convict in the penitentiary was granted to Harry Jones by Governor Harris. Jones, who is colored and has been "house boy" for Warden Gould, has served eight years of a life sentence for murder. Jones was admitted in November, 1898, and at that time was only 19 years old. He killed his mistress, a woman much older than himself, in a quarrel in the streets of Cincinnati.

Another Killing.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—Henry Herb, an iron worker, was hot and killed by Constable E. J. Jeffries in a saloon in South Columbus. Witnesses of the tragedy say the constable acted in self-defense. The constable had been asked to quiet Herb, who was disorderly. Later Herb returned and attacked the constable. The officer, who is a smaller man, was felled, and while his antagonist was pummeling him managed to draw his revolver and fired a bullet into Herb's heart. Jeffries was arrested.

Struck by a Freight Train.

Springfield, O., Dec. 26.—An eastbound Big Four passenger train, No. 76, ran into the rear of a freight train in the western part of the city. The list of injured includes 18 passengers, none seriously. The crew of the passenger train jumped. The most seriously injured are: Mrs. Alice King, Osborne, O., cut about face; Susie Kalifler, Osborne, O., back injured, and cut about face; Mrs. Mary Redmond, Osborne, O., hurt about legs. Three freight cars were demolished.

Missing Lad Dead.

Marysville, O., Dec. 26.—Earl Lowe, son of John Lowe of Dover township, who mysteriously disappeared from home last Thursday morning with a shotgun on his shoulder, was found in the Taylor woods, half a mile from his home, by his brother, Joseph Lowe. He was lying face down, frozen stiff, his shotgun by his side. The young man was subject to epileptic fits and it is thought he was attacked by one of these.

Died in Gotham.

Gallipolis, O., Dec. 26.—Lot Talbot, a telegraph operator, 35, was found dead in bed in New York in a furnished room. In his hand was found a letter pitiful in its terms from his mother in this city, telling of the death of his older brother on Dec. 7. Talbot had died apparently from natural causes and evidences were found of internal hemorrhages.

Eighty Thousand in Purse.

Columbus, O., Dec. 26.—After electing officers, including Edward W.

Swisher as president, directors of the Columbus Driving Park company went on record as being in favor of expansion when they instructed the secretary to ask for dates that will keep the Grand Circuit campaigners of 1907 in Columbus for two weeks from Sept.

16 to 27, inclusive. The board has been given to understand that no meeting will be given next fall at Oakley park in Cincinnati. Therefore it is proposed to add the week that has been Oakley's heretofore to the regular Columbus week. About one-twelfth of one million dollars will be offered in stakes and purses. Plans as now outlined call for the hanging up of an even \$80,000.

Forwarded to Roosevelt.

Delaware, O., Dec. 26.—President Roosevelt is to receive a unique present from a Delawarean, John Handon, a local merchant, completed an ash tray made of cigar bands and miniature photographs of the 26 presidents of the United States. The gift has been forwarded to the president.

Neat Xmas Present.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 26.—Nearly \$10,000 was given by the Bell Telephone company to the 600 girls in the employ of the company as Christmas presents. The distribution amounts to 6 per cent of the amount of salary each girl has earned within the last year, and in a number of cases the present approximated \$50.

BATTLE FOUGHT

Between Guards and Striking Miners. Several Men Bitting Dust.

Owensboro, Ky., Dec. 26.—Three men were killed and four probably fatally wounded in a battle between guards employed by the West Kentucky Coal company at Turgis, Union county, and the striking miners at that place. The dead are: C. J. Dougherty, mine guard; Billy Malloy, miner; Will Gray, miner. The wounded are: L. I. Moore, mine guard, four wounds, will die; Sam Barnaby, miner, three wounds, dying; William Koch, miner, shot in the arm; Henry Delaney, miner, shot in the arm. The fight occurred in downtown street, about one mile from the mine, but just what precipitated the fight is not known. It broke out suddenly and continued until about 25 shots were exchanged. The members of the miners' union

are the following:

"The exaction of a labor so oppressive that many natives on whom it falls have little if any freedom; appropriation of land to such an extent that the natives are practically prisoners within their own territory; the employment under authority of the government as sentries of cruel, brutal blacks, chosen from hostile tribes, who murder, pillage and rape the people for whose protection the government is avowedly established; the abuse of the natives by white representatives of officially recognized companies; the binding of little children to years of labor at uncertain wages by contracts they do not understand, and even more serious maltreatment of children supposedly under the immediate care of the government; great injustice in the administration of the courts, so that the natives dread the name of Boma, the place where the judicial system is centralized; the sending out of punitive expeditions, not for the purpose of establishing peace and order, but for the purpose of terrifying the natives into paying a tax which, as administered, even the commissioners regard as inhuman.

Christmas at White House.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The White House was brilliantly lighted Thursday night for the annual Christmas dinner. President and Mrs. Roosevelt had as their only guests Representative and Mrs. Longworth. The doors leading into the state dining room and the Blue and Red rooms were thrown open and the Roosevelt children had a merry time until nearly midnight. The members of the miners' union

are the following:

"Over a year has passed since the report of the commissioners chosen by the chief executive and virtual owner of the Congo to investigate conditions in that state was published. In spite of their natural desire to give all possible credit to their sovereign the commissioners felt constrained to report the existence of measures and practices of flagrant inhumanity. Among these measures and practices are the following:

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THE MASSILLON INDEPENDENT—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WITTISSIMOS OF SHAW.

Striking Extracts From the Irish Critic's Latest Work.

HOW HE RAPS THE ENGLISH.

Says They Do Not Know What to Think Until They Are Conched Laboriously For Years In the Proper Opinion—Declares He May Become But of All Bright Original Spirits, but His Reputation Will Not Suffer, as He Is Very Witty and Clever.

"Some day," said George Bernard Shaw, the Irish critic and dramatist, in a whimsical essay which he contributed to the Saturday Review in 1896—"some day they will reprint my articles, and then what will all your puffs and long runs and photographs and papered houses and cheap successes avail you, oh, lovely leading ladies and well-tailored actor-managers? The twentieth century, if it concerns itself about either of us, will see you as I see you. Therefore study my tastes, flatter me, bribe me and see that your acting managers are conscious of my existence and impressed with my importance."

Tremble, ye leading ladies and actors! Posturity confronts you in this collection of articles, entitled "Dramatic Essays and Opinions," contributed by Mr. Shaw to the dramatic column of the Saturday Review (Brennan's). He can coin an apt word than fit the farmer more than they hurt him. James O'Brien is president of the society.

The swallow, swift and nightingale, are the guardians of the atmosphere, feeding on the wing and taking from the air those forms of insects that might endanger the fruit trees.

Woodpeckers, chickadees and creepers are the guardians of the trunks of trees, eating the grubs that injure the bark of fruit or ornamental trees.

Blackbirds, thrushes, crows and jacks protect the soil, eating the worms and insects that injure the corn, wheat and oats. They scarcely partake of corn except in the autumn.

The snake and woodcock are the guardians of the subsoil, reaching far down into the earth after hatching larvae and insects that would soon attack the roots of the growing crops.

The long persecuted crow is really the farmers' friend, for he destroys more insects than the average bird and rarely pulls up the corn, as alleged. He has been known to have eaten 200 grasshoppers in a single hour.

The pretty quail, whose life has been spared by the hunter only because of the laws of several states, eats the weed seeds, which would otherwise scatter, and is also a good feeder on insect life.

The grouse of the west as well as the east is a prolific eater of grub and grasshoppers and all forms of insects.

the reputation of the reputation he might have made. In his "Valedictory" written on resigning the critical chair he elaborates on this thought.

"The English," he says, "do not know what to think until they are coached laboriously and insistently for years in the proper and becoming opinion. For ten years past with an unprecedented pertinacity and obstination I have been dinging into the public head that I am an extraordinarily witty, brilliant and clever man. That is now part of the public opinion of England, and no power in heaven or earth will ever change it. I may dodder and dole, may pot boil and platitudinize, I may become the butt and chopping block of all the bright original spirits of the rising generation, but my reputation shall not suffer. It is built up fast and solid like Shakespeare's, on an impregnable basis of dogmatic reiteration."

FARMERS TO SAVE BIRDS.

Long Persecuted Crows Found to Be a Good Friend.

Many farmers near Sheldon, Ia., are forming what they will call the Bird Friends' society, says the Minneapolis Journal. Farmers have been studying the use of various birds to their growing crops, and as a result there is much less animosity against the crow, blackbird and bluejay than formerly, for it has been proved that these birds eat the farmer more than they hurt him. James O'Brien is president of the society.

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CURTIN AS A LINGUIST.

Some of Seventy Languages With Which He Was Conversant.

Jeremiah Curtin, the author, who died recently, is said to have been conversant with seventy languages. Here is a partial list, the best his relatives in Milwaukee can give, says a special dispatch to the New York Times:

French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Roumanian, Dutch, Danish, Polish, Swedish, Icelandic, Gothic, German, Greek and Latin, which he spoke as well as he did English. In addition he mastered the following after leaving college: Hebrew, Sanskrit, Russian, Bohemian, Lettish, Lithuanian, Hungarian, Croatian, Servian and Bulgarian. During his residence in the Caucasus he also learned Mingrelian and Armenian.

Speaker Cannon on His Raise.

Private John Allen blew into the lobby of the house of representatives and met Speaker Cannon, writes a Washington correspondent of the New York World.

"Howdy, Joe?" he said.

"Howdy, John!"

"You are not as young as you used to be, Joe, but you are well preserved."

"Not as well preserved as you are, John, but I'm not complaining."

"I should think not," said the private, looking the speaker over. "Even a man in your affluent circumstances has no right to complain when he has just had his salary raised \$4,000 a year."

"All winter, I believe. They'll not be married until next year, I hear. They will have lots of dances and dinners and things given them, I suppose, so we will have no end of fun."

"Yes, yes! When is he coming on to Washington, did you say?"

"Tonight."

"Yes. She had just received a telegram from him saying that something had happened which decided him to take the midnight train. He will be here in the morning."

"Goodby!"

"Goodby!"

Dolores walked back to the corner where the mind wave book lay upon the floor. She picked it up caressing it and held it against her heart. Then she walked up and down the room.

"Something—had—happened—which decided him to take the midnight train for Washington," she said. "And he telegraphed—and then I get word over the telephone that he is coming—right over the current!"

She put the book carefully on a table. Then she looked in the glass again and saw a smiling, triumphant face looking back at her. The cheeks were blazing.

"Poor girl," she whispered softly to herself, "I'm sorry for her—if she really cares for him"—In Door and Out.

Rich Brahman a Common Laborer.

Although one of the wealthiest men in Baroda, India, Jashvant G. Pandit is employed as a common laborer in an acid factory at Livingston Manor, Sullivan county, without salary for the purpose of learning the business, says a Middletown (N. Y.) special dispatch to the New York World. Desiring to take an active part in the task of revolutionizing industrial conditions in his native land, Pandit came to the United States to gain a thorough knowledge of its manner of business. He first entered a Binghamton felt factory in the lowest grade, and by hard study and attention to business was secured a practical experience in all departments. "Industrial conditions in India are in a deplorable state," he declares. "Thousands are starving for want of work, and a great industrial revolution is imminent."

He delights in turning his wit against himself.

"As for me," he says, "I am getting on in life. I used to make my bread by my wit and now have to make it by my reputation for wit," which is just the opposite of the character described by Oliver Wendell Holmes as living on

A MIND WAVE

Dolores was reading a queer book, and Dolores was one of those higher educated girls who had learned all sorts of things at college, and even she thought it queer.

The chapter which she was reading was all about "mind waves" and told how the brain sent out currents that vibrated like sound, only one couldn't see or hear them. There were even pictures showing alarming heads, with brains exposed and dotted lines to show just how the mind waves worked. Then there were little stories in fine print telling how one could train the mind to send messages to the mind of another person over the invisible current. There was one especially interesting, which told how a man who had been in love with a woman for seven years without her suspecting it finally brought her to New York all the way from India on one of his mind currents.

Dolores wondered if she could utilize the theory in her own case. You see, Dolores was in love, or thought she was, which is as near it as lots of people get. She had met a man two months ago at a dance, and he and Dolores had sat out on the stairs and talked and danced once or twice with each other, and the queerest part of it was that he hadn't seemed to want to flirt with her or say pretty things or squeeze her hand, as all the other fellows did.

A college town gives a girl some odd ideas.

They had been sensible in their talk. He had told her a lot about football and had given her points on the new style of play and explained the signals and all that sort of thing, and Dolores had listened to him and said, "How interesting!" and had waited patiently for him to look soulfully into her eyes and ask her for a rose or something.

But he hadn't looked or asked.

Now she had been home in Washington for eight weeks. He was in New York. She found that she could not get the man out of her mind. She thought of him so persistently that it had become annoying.

It was ridiculous, it was in bad taste, it was silly, but it was something she seemed unable to control. She had often wished that she could hear something about him—something bad, which might make her hate him.

You see, these tender, higher educated girls like to analyze their emotions, just as they cut up live kittens to watch the heart beats. This was her thought just then, and she was glad to find her mind going back to the class room. And then she found her self thinking. Now, if this mind wave plan were true, she would simply set currents going and he would come flying toward her over space, time and everything. But then, why had they not done so before now? The mind wave theory must be wrong.

And then—well, if the mind wave worked all right—she went over to the mirror, looked into the reflection of her own eyes—pretty eyes they were, too—and laughed again.

Just then a thing happened. A telephone bell rang out in the hall, and Dolores ran out to answer it. She found one of her girl friends at the other end of the wire. This was the conversation:

"I had to call you up, Dol, to tell you. Who do you think is engaged?"

"Which?"

"No! Who?"

"Oh, whom?"

A name came back, the name of another girl.

"Who is the man?"

Dolores grew faint when she heard the answer, for she heard the name of the man of whom she had been thinking. She leaned heavily against the telephone and tried to say quite evenly:

"Yes, I met him. How did you hear about it? And he's coming here, you say—here—to Washington? How did you hear about it?"

"She just ran in to tell me tonight. The engagement won't be announced until next month at a luncheon her mother is going to give. Of course you'll go?"

"Yes, I'll go. How long is he to be here?"

"All winter, I believe. They'll not be married until next year, I hear. They will have lots of dances and dinners and things given them, I suppose, so we will have no end of fun."

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"Goodby!"

Dolores walked back to the corner where the mind wave book lay upon the floor. She picked it up caressing it and held it against her heart. Then she walked up and down the room.

"Something—had—happened—which decided him to take the midnight train for Washington," she said. "And he telegraphed—and then I get word over the telephone that he is coming—right over the current!"

She put the book carefully on a table. Then she looked in the glass again and saw a smiling, triumphant face looking back at her. The cheeks were blazing.

"Poor girl," she whispered softly to herself, "I'm sorry for her—if she really cares for him"—In Door and Out.

How to Wash Pillows.

No matter how strongly a man pretends that he doesn't believe in ghosts, it may be doubted if he ever goes by a churchyard at midnight without fearing as if something were going to grab him from behind.

Fortune in One Tree.

A single mahogany tree in Honduras was recently cut into boards which, when sold in the European market, realized over \$10,000.

HOUSING OF FOWLS.

How to Care For Them During Cold Weather.

If houses for poultry are to be built, attend to the matter at once before cold weather interferes with outside work, writes Eben E. Rexford in "Making the Country Home" in Outing Magazine for October. Everything should be in readiness for the flock by the coming of cold weather. If you have houses already, go over them and see that they are in perfect repair.

In building the first thing to do is to select a proper location. The ideal one is the south slope of a hill. The next best one is a place protected from cold winds by buildings on the north and west. If no facilities for shelter are at hand, the north wall of the building must be made of extra thickness.

Evergreen trees make an excellent wind break, and I would advise planting them for future protection, no matter how thick you make the walls of your house.

Be very sure that whatever location you select has perfect drainage. This is a matter of the greatest importance. Leading poultrymen agree that more sickness among fowls originates from dampness than from all other causes.

More and more the opinion grows among practical poultry growers that the best house for fowls consists of a closed room, in which they roost, lay and remain in cold weather, if they choose to do so, and a shed opening to the south, where they can scratch and sun themselves to their liking. There should be an opening between this shed and the closed room, through which the fowls may have free egress during the day, but which should be closed at night in cold weather and for the protection of the hens from intruders.

The shed floor should be covered with chaff, straw or leaves to the depth of five or six inches. If road dust or sand is mixed with it, the better the fowls will be suited. If grain is scattered over the litter, the fowls will busy themselves scratching for it, and this open air exercise will be a strong factor in keeping the flock healthy. It will also result in a larger yield of eggs, if an egg producing diet is given in connection with it.

How to Clean Ribbons.

Ribbons in delicate shades which has lost its color and is somewhat soiled may be washed in naphtha, a process which will effectively prevent it from fading, says the New York American. The soiled pieces should be placed in the naphtha and thoroughly saturated with it, every few inches of the ribbon in turn being well rubbed with the hands. When the spirit has absorbed much of the dirt empty it into a clean bottle and continue the process with some fresh naphtha. If all the spirit is bottled, well corked and set aside for a day or two, the grains of dirt will be found to settle at the bottom of the bottle, leaving the liquid above clear and clean. When poured off into a fresh receptacle it can be used again and again. After this treatment the ribbon should be pressed with a hot iron on the right side over a piece of brown paper. One method of treating ribbon which has been washed is to "squegee" it on a polished surface. It should be laid flat on a clean marble slab—the chimneypiece or the top of a washstand will answer the purpose—the ribbon being pressed down smoothly with the palms of the hands until it adheres to the surface of the marble.

Standing at the right side, the bedmaker reaches under the mattress and with the right hand grasps the opposite side of the sheet and with the left hand the near side. She then pulls the sheet so as to bring her two hands together beneath the middle of the mattress.

So she progresses to the foot, drawing the sheet together every six inches down its length. It will take all her strength to do this properly, and unless she exerts this she will realize no result.

How to Make Bath Bags.

The art of washing a corset is quite un-known one to a majority of women. There are some women who have never heard of washing the corset, and as white ones do not stay clean very long it adds considerably to one's expenses to lay them aside when but slightly soiled. The following advice might be taken in this matter: After removing the steels lay the corset on a board or table and scrub with a small stiff brush which has been covered with a lather of white soap. Rinse many times with cold water, pull straight and allow to dry. The steels are easily placed when dry. It is also best to dry as quickly as possible, and if the sun is hot enough it might prove beneficial.

Persons who have been brought up on dried figs feel disappointed that fresh figs are not sweeter and resemble melons more than figs. Fresh figs have to be peeled and are usually eaten with cream.

How to Make Bath Bags.

Bath bags are rather an expensive luxury if bought at the store, says the Pittsburg Press. They may be made at home, however, at small cost. Bags of cheesecloth are the best. These should be made about three or four inches square and filled with the following mixture (not too much should be put into each bag): Two and one-half pounds of oatmeal, one-half pound of powdered orange root and one-quarter pound of castile soap which has first been scraped to a fine powder.

How to Clean Ivory Brushes.

The backs of ivory brushes which have become soiled and spotted can be cleaned easily. Make a paste of sawdust slightly moistened with water and a few drops of lemon juice. Lay the paste over the ivory and allow it to dry thoroughly. Afterward brush off carefully with a soft brush. Another method is to take a small piece of clean flannel, dampen it slightly, dip it into fine table salt and rub over the ivory. For carved ivory the former is the best method; as the sawdust can be removed easily from the

The Bellamy Storers

Remarkable Influence Exercised by a Former American Ambassador's Wife Over Two Presidents

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, Who is Involved in a Controversy Between Her Husband and President Roosevelt, Is a Woman of Very Artistic Tastes and Intensely Ambitious For Her Highly Cultivated Spouse—Human Side of an International Affair That Is Not Loaded

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

THE human race is full of human nature. That is why we are almost grateful for this fuss between President Roosevelt and the Bellamy Storers. It is so human. No matter how high a man may rise in official rank, whether he be a president or an ambassador, he still remains a mere man, controlled by the good old common qualities inherent in the human animal. The same is true of woman, even truer.

It is perhaps unfortunate that this somewhat undiplomatic controversy must be spread upon the records of our national life, and yet, save for the persons directly concerned, there is nothing really serious about it. An international affair it is in a sense, but it is not loaded. No international complications can result. The ultimate outcome will be simply silence after a little while. When the tumult and the shouting dies (the grammar is Mr. Kipling's) this ancient earth will continue to revolve upon its own axis. Its rate of revolution will be precisely that observed by scientists from Galileo up to date, the suns will rise and set, the moon will wax and wane, God will reign, and the republic at Washington and of Washington will still live!

We need not approach a simple analysis of the story of the Storers with any apprehension or foreboding. It is just one of those unfortunate

fact—and here is where human nature enters to demand a bit of family gossip—is that the estimable lady concerned in the affair is Nicholas Longworth's Aunt Maria and therefore related through marriage to the president.

Mrs. Storer was Miss Maria Longworth of Cincinnati. Her father was Joseph Longworth, famous for his wines and his wealth. She inherited from him \$10,000,000. Her grandmother was Nicholas Longworth, founder of the great family fortune Nicholas, a son of the first Nicholas, was the father of the Nicholas who married Miss Alice Roosevelt. Maria Longworth, who became first Mrs. George Ward Nichols and then Mrs. Bellamy Storer, was and is a woman of high artistic talents. Not only that, but she has put her talents to such use that she is entitled to be called an artist. In fact, her fame is international among those who know and appreciate beautiful and original creative work.

Church Versus State.

What a troublous proposition for centuries was that of church versus state! There were wars and massacres. Revolutions resulted. In both Catholic and Protestant countries the state church worked inexpressible woe. After the invention of printing and the diffusion of knowledge there grew up a diversity of religious beliefs. A small company of those who could not worship at home according to their belief crossed the ocean and landed upon a "rockbound coast." Their descendants founded and established the American republic. In the constitution of the republic they wrote a clause forever interdicting any state meddling with the church—any church. The constitution still stands, and many of us think it is a pretty good thing as it stands. It follows quite naturally that the president of the United States cannot "stand for" any such representations as the Storers aver that he made to them.

Some delicious titbits of state secrets have been uncanned by this controversy for the public to roll under its tongue. This is always so when there is a woman in the case. Mrs. Storer indignantly denies an alleged interview in which she was made to declare that through her influence with President McKinley the appointment as assistant secretary of the navy was given to Mr. Roosevelt, thus advancement eventually leading to the presidency. Consequently we cannot look upon Mrs. Storer as a president maker. But in one of the Roosevelt letters to "My Dear Maria," written early in his first term, we find some highly interesting confessions of the president's opinions of the cabinet officers left over by Mr. McKinley and accepted by Mr. Roosevelt. In European countries it is the practice not to publish such correspondence until long after the death of all the parties concerned, when it comes out in bulky books entitled "Memoirs of Such-and-Such a Court."

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"There is, however, the further question of what the French would call 'l'ingerence feminine' and its influence upon the behavior of the ambassador. Unless Roosevelt has taken an altogether unbiased view of the conduct of Mme. l'Ambassadrice we must confess that the case is one which might fairly be quoted in justification of Herbert Bismarck's rather brutal 'more petticoats in politics.' For the present, however, we will only murmur, with Mr. Turveydrop, 'Woman, lovely woman, what a sex you are!'

Very Ambitious For Her Husband.

But of late years this woman of unusual accomplishments has devoted her best energies to the advancement of her husband. While Mr. Storer undoubtedly is a man of large ability, many friends of the family give credit to Mrs. Storer for much of his advancement. "She is exceedingly ambitious for Bellamy," they used to say, and it cannot be denied that the recently published letters from Mrs. Storer to the president prove the truth of the statement.

From all of which we must assume that the story of the Storers, while painful to a very estimable lady and gentleman from Cincinnati, adds to the gaiety of nations.

Good Eyesight.

To have good eyesight one must enjoy good health. Poor health leads directly to various eye troubles.



MR. AND MRS. BELLAMY STORER.

Ohio, was not particularly enamored of poetic artists, but the young couple were wedded nevertheless. Mr. Nichols died some years later, and the brilliant Cincinnati lawyer, Bellamy Storer, son of the noted Judge Bellamy Storer of that city, became her husband.

An International Triumph.

All the friends of the Bellamy Storers seem to agree that the couple is most happily mated. Both are well educated, highly cultivated and ambitious. Mrs. Storer at first was ambitious along artistic lines and later for the political preferment of her husband. At the Philadelphia centennial she first became intensely interested in pottery work. Suggestions received there caused her to devote much time to experiments with the pottery clays of Indiana and Ohio, with the result that she evolved a new and distinctive American branch of that art. Her Rockwood creations went abroad, where in turn they were ascribed to China, Germany, France and Spain. The Europeans scarcely could believe that America was capable of producing such beautiful and original work. It was an international triumph for the case.

It was pretty generally believed last April that the "separation from the diplomatic service" of Mr. Storer was due to what the president regarded as a too active interest manifested by Mrs. Storer in the politics of the Roman Catholic church as expressed chiefly in her advocacy of the elevation of Archbishop Ireland to a cardinalate.

Private Letters Published.

Mr. and Mrs. Storer hold that Mr. Roosevelt in a certain manner commissioned them to speak to the pope in behalf of the archbishop. Mr. Roosevelt holds that he did not so commission them in any manner. Letters largely of a private and confidential nature have been published by both sides. These have revealed to the public how close were the friendly relations between the Bellamy Storers and the Roosevelts. "My Dear Maria," "My Dear Bellamy," "My Dear Theodore," "Love to Bellamy," and similar expressions of good old fashioned human friendship, it would seem, should not have been disengaged and laid before the curious public eye in a matter of state. But they are of human that they furnish an interesting bit of "human interest" color for the serial story of the administration. It is sad that this tender friendship is thus rudely interrupted, that an affair between friends should take such a tangent.

Interest in the incident is enhanced by the fact that the Storers are highly interesting people. Another enhancing

Storer practiced law in Cincinnati, following in the footsteps of his eminent father. Then he went to congress for two terms. Both he and Mrs. Storer were intimate friends of President McKinley, who appointed the Cincinnati minister to Belgium in 1897. Since that time until his removal last spring Mr. Storer has been in the diplomatic service.

Several years ago Mrs. Storer achieved the brevet title of "the American ambassador." By that title she was referred to at several of the European courts. This was due no doubt to her interest in church affairs, and it turned out to be unfortunate for the Storers. Diplomacy, as any person of only average discernment might perceive, must be diplomatic. There is a diplomacy of the state and a diplomacy of the church. When one is accredited to the state he is not supposed to represent the church, and vice versa. Church and state were separated a long time ago in this country, and it is not diplomatic to mix them.

The evidence in the Roosevelt-Storer case seems to have been introduced and argued with ability by both sides. Mr. Roosevelt has been somewhat at a disadvantage because his opponents are two, and one of them a woman.

The evidence is largely documentary, the arguments largely uncomplicated. The public is judge and jury. Everybody is entitled to his own verdict as to the preponderance of evidence. No doubt some will continue to believe that Mr. Roosevelt gave the Storers some measure of sanction for their appeals to the holy see in behalf of the American archbishop. On the other hand, the majority of Americans, Catholic and non-Catholic, are very apt to register deep down in their consciousness the opinion that an American diplomat becomes undiplomatic when he mixes church and state.

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BIG TEMPLE IN CHICAGO

Church, University and Dormitory at Cost of \$5,000,000.

TO OCCUPY ALMOST ENTIRE BLOCK

Unique Scheme of Dr. George F. Hall Involves Erection of an Eighteen Story Building to Be Devoted to Religious, Educational, Lodge and Social Purposes—Some Matrimonial Business Too.

Dr. George F. Hall, "the business man preacher," who for the last five years has been pastor of the Bush Temple Independent Christian church in Chicago, without a salary, has planned a vision that he says will come true. A "\$5,000,000 temple," comprising church, university and dormitory departments, will be started the 1st of May, Dr. Hall says, on a site bordering on Lincoln park. The plans have been drawn by two Chicago architects and are at Dr. Hall's office, says the Chicago Tribune.

Dr. Hall's worldly location is president of the Chicago-Texas Land and Lumber company. He has lived in Chicago the greater part of twenty-two years. The plans were recently made public by Dr. Hall in an address before the Social Economics club.

"My ultimate desire is to establish a great church and to give young men and women who work—that is, business men and women—advantages of proper social, intellectual and religious surroundings," he said. "Moral uplift in the slums is almost impossible. This institution will not be a charity institution and will not deal in slum work. Nor will it be a profit sharing affair. A New York firm has agreed to take the entire amount of bonds, myself retaining a controlling interest."

The building is to be eighteen stories above ground, with four basement floors, and will occupy almost an entire block. It will be fireproof and faced with Wisconsin granite. Dr. Hall says he expects to dedicate the edifice Thanksgiving day, 1908.

The building is to be divided as follows:

First floor—Bank, twenty miscellaneous stores, cafe, auditorium.

Second to sixth floors, inclusive—Hail university, with a capacity for 15,000 students, planned greatly after Carnegie Institute, with medical, law and night schools included.

Floors seven to sixteen—Dormitories that will accommodate 7,000 persons—3,500 rooms—to be rented for \$2.50 and \$3.50 a week. No married people will be housed. Certain floors will be for women and others for men.

Floor seventeen—Dining room.

Floor eighteen—Sleeping apartment for building employees.

Basement floors—Gymnasium, banquet hall that will seat 3,000, manual training school, kitchens, storage, heat and ice plants and private waterworks supplied by artesian wells.

The auditorium will seat 12,000, with a choir loft for 600 and orchestra box for fifty persons. The immense pipe organ will cost \$100,000. The dome of the auditorium will reach the sixth floor. The entire court here will be a roof garden. Theaters will not be countenanced, the establishment being conducted on strict religious principles, but there will be weekly entertainments of musical and intellectual nature.

Dr. Hall will receive no salary further than interest on his bonded in vestment. He will be a chancellor and will preach each Sunday. Card parties and dancing will not be permitted, but there will be twelve lodge halls and numerous parlors for social diversion. Floating above the building will be banners bearing church mottoes.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Kaley are visiting friends and relatives in Akron.

Homer J. Tobias, of New York, is spending the holidays with friends in the city.

The Misses Alice and Jennie Davis were visitors in Cleveland on Christmas.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Volkmar were guests of relatives in Barberton over Christmas.

Miss Helen Pollock, of Pittsburgh, is visiting her cousin, Miss Lucile Davis, of Dwight street.

Mrs. George Chapman and children, of Chicago, are guests at the residence of L. M. Taggart.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Ayres left Monday morning for Pittsburgh to spend the holidays with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Beifus, of Columbus street, spent Christmas with relatives in Barberton.

Mrs. Charles Campbell, of Pittsburgh, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. James Wagner, in Water street.

Miss Estella M. Teeple is spending the holidays with relatives and friends at Wooster and Frederickburg.

Immigrant Inspector Cameron Miller, of Detroit, Mich., is spending the holidays with his family in Henry street.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zintsmaster, of Navarre, a daughter. Mr. Zintsmaster is cashier in the Navarre bank.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Davis, of Akron, spent Christmas at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Carr, in Superior street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Breed, of Toledo, are spending a few days at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Breed, in Grant street.

Miss Hortense Frangkiser, of Loudonville, is visiting at the home of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, Sr., in South Mill street.

Mrs. Alice Allman has been called to New York by the illness of her son-in-law, Rodolfo Simonetta, who is suffering with an attack of pneumonia.

Mrs. D. H. Stoehr and Miss Grace Stoehr, of Oak Park, Ill., and Mrs. A. J. Cross, of New York, are guests at the Shriver residence in Cherry street.

Carl E. Gatz, of Dillonvale, spent Christmas with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gatz, in Chestnut street. He returned to Dillonvale Wednesday afternoon.

Mrs. Charles Killinger, of East Greenville, who is a sufferer from rheumatism, fell while walking about the house, Tuesday, and dislocated one hip. She is 75 years old.

Mrs. Daniel Gesman and daughter, Miss Bertha Gesman, of Three Rivers, Mich., are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Holinger, 56 East Tremont street.

At the Wesley Methodist church next Sunday night the Rev. V. W. Wager will begin an interesting series of Sunday evening sermons on "The Use and Abuse of the World," "The Use and Abuse of the Church" and "The Use and Abuse of the Preacher."

Alfred Steiner, of near Dalton, the boy who shot himself thru the foot a few weeks ago while cleaning a gun, had an operation performed on his foot by Dr. Guy McDowell, of Dalton, and Drs. Orr and Blankenhorst, of Orrville. Two weeks ago two of his toes were amputated by Dr. McDowell.

Probate Judge Orr on Monday morning issued a license to wed to John M. Slusher, of New Berlin, and Ova A. Brattin, of Sterling, deaf mutes. The couple stated that they were to be wedded Christmas day at Cleveland, by the Rev. Austin Mann, a deaf mute minister.—Wooster Republican.

Miss Effie Yost, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Yost, of Commonwealth avenue, and Mr. Ralph Fricker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Fricker, of this city, were married Monday afternoon at half past five by the Rev. J. E. Digel. The ceremony was performed at St. John's parsonage. After a short wedding trip, Mr. and Mrs. Fricker will be at home at the residence of the bride's parents.

The funeral of the late C. Ross Higerd was held from the Presbyterian church at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. R. R. Bigger officiating. The pall bearers were Harris Williams, of Dayton; Walter Robertson, of Akron, and Per Lee Matthews, Harry Arthur, Linden Hoover and Arthur Sibila, of Massillon. A quartet composed of Mrs. Charles Yost, Miss Jessie Russell, Charles Waggoner and Rinehart Long, sang several hymns. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Martin entertained a family party of twenty-five at their West Main street home on Christmas. A dinner of five courses was served at two long tables at 12 o'clock. The dining room was tastefully decorated with red and green. The afternoon was spent with music and Christmas cheer followed by a five o'clock tea. The out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Herring and Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Herring, of Mansfield, and Mr. and Mrs. George Schrock and son Myron, of Dayton.

The Misses Anna Dick, Alverna Gruber, Helen Steinbaugh and Minnie Zellner, of New Philadelphia, were guests of Miss Magery Wise from Saturday until Christmas. On Saturday Miss Wise was celebrating her eighteenth birthday anniversary when she was completely surprised by the arrival of her New Philadelphia friends and a beautifully appointed 6 o'clock dinner. Covers were laid for five. The covers were water color drawings with names and dates in gold lettering. The house was tastefully decorated with holly and evergreen, studded with colored electric bulbs and candles.

Louis Bloomberg, the manager of the Orrville branch store of the Bloomberg Clothing Company, has resigned his position and will open up a fine clothing store at Salem in partnership with his brother Joseph, of Canton. Mr. Bloomberg is a practical business man with years of experience in his line of business. He has many progressive ideas and is highly regarded by all who know him. He is courteous and accommodating to customers, and his agreeable social qualities have made him a host of friends who recognize him as a representative business man of Orrville. We wish the young men success—Orrville Crescent.

THE BAR HONORS JUDGE A. J. RICKS

Well Known Officials Attend the Funeral.

PALL BEARERS OLD FRIENDS.

A Party of Cleveland People Reached the City on a Special Car at 12:40—Bishop Leonard Officiated, Assisted by the Rev. E. J. Craft.

The funeral of the late Augustus J. Ricks took place at 1:30 o'clock Tuesday afternoon from the Ricks residence, 60 Prospect street. The Rt. Rev. William A. Leonard, D. D., bishop of northern Ohio, assisted by the Rev. E. J. Craft, officiated. There was a large gathering of friends at the service, including members of the Stark County Bar Association, of which the late Judge Ricks was a member, and a party of well known lawyers and United States officials from Cleveland. There were many beautiful flowers. The pall bearers were J. W. McClymonds, Charles Steele, F. L. Baldwin, J. H. Hunt, C. L. McLain, of this city, and William A. Lynch, of Canton. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The funeral left that city at 11 o'clock on V. & O. train and reached the Valley depot at Canton at 12:40. A special electric car was in waiting to bring them to Massillon. Members of the party were Judge R. W. Taylor, H. F. Carleton, United States Marshal Chandler, J. J. Sullivan, Henry Ramsey, Andrew Squire, James H. Dempsey, Harold Remington, Reuben Hitchcock and Charles Buff. They returned to Cleveland at 3:30.

The members of the Stark County Bar Association held a meeting Monday afternoon at 3:30 in court room No. 1, J. J. Clark presiding, to take the customary action in the death of an associate. Attorney H. C. Koehler, of Alliance, was appointed secretary pro tem in the absence of Atlee Pomerene, who occupies that office. Upon motion of William A. Lynch, seconded by W. J. Piero, the chairman appointed William A. Lynch, Frank L. Baldwin and Robert H. Day as a committee to draw up resolutions to be spread upon the minutes of the association, and W. J. Piero, Joseph M. Blake and Luther Day were appointed as a committee to purchase flowers.

OBITUARY

MRS. MARY J. OGDEN. Mrs. Mary J. Ogden, aged 70 years, died at the family residence, 38 West Main street, at 25 o'clock Christmas morning. Death was due to a paralytic stroke brought on by a fright she received the night preceding. The deceased is survived by her son, Charles W. Ogden, and three granddaughters, Mrs. Sadie Moorehouse, of Youngstown; Miss Laura Ogden, of Akron, and Miss Ada Ogden, of Massillon. The funeral will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon, the Rev. R. R. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mrs. Ogden conducted a lodging house and Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock a stranger who was under the influence of liquor, forced his way into the house, lay down on a bed and went to sleep. These strange proceedings started Mrs. Ogden, who fell helplessly to the floor. She never regained consciousness.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION.

Fixing Blame for Wreck at Canton Sunday Night.

WHEELING MEN'S TESTIMONY.

They Declare that the Target Had Been Given to the W. & L. E. Train, but was Almost Instantly Changed in Favor of the Pennsylvania Flyer.

Canton, Dec. 26.—The testimony of witnesses in the coroner's inquest over the deaths of John Ray and George K. Nickels, the engineer and fireman killed in the collision between the Wheeling & Lake Erie freight and the Pennsylvania special on Sunday night, December 16, tends to show that the target was first given to the freight train and then to the "flyer." The witnesses so far examined by Coroner Harry A. March, who observed the target before and after the collision, have been in this direction. Marshall G. Laigle, night weighmaster at the Wheeling & Lake Erie, testified that he was coming out of the yard office and heard No. 192—the Wheeling freight train—whistle for the target. "I looked up at the target and saw that it was set for the Wheeling & Lake Erie and heard 192 whistle off," said Mr. Laigle. "I walked into the yard office and told the yardmaster that 192 was coming. Just about the time I set my lantern down I heard the crash." Mr. Laigle said that he hurried to the crossing and saw that the target was set for the Ft. Wayne. He said that he did not know whether the target was changed while he was in the yard office or while he was on his way to the crossing.

Thomas E. Herschell, a Wheeling & Lake Erie yard conductor, testified that he was walking toward the yard office when he heard 192 whistle for the block—one long blast. He said that he had then proceeded about twenty feet when he heard the engine answer with two short blasts and saw that the Wheeling train had the target.

Mr. Herschell said that after he heard the crash he ran up to the crossing and then saw that the target was set for the Pennsylvania. "It was not more than a minute and a half before the wreck that I saw the target set for the Wheeling & Lake Erie. It must have been changed in the time I stepped into the yard office and out again, not more than a minute and a half," declared the witness.

John W. Strang, an employee of the Kittoe boiler works, and who was engaged in railroad work for about fifteen years, much of the time as a brakeman, testified that he was walking along on Saxton street and noticed the Wheeling freight coming down quite slow and under control and that he heard it whistle for the target. "I noticed that the target was given to the Wheeling and the engineer whistled 'off brakes,'" said Mr. Strang. "Almost at the same time that he whistled 'off brakes' the engine of the flyer whistled for the target. The target was changed to the Ft. Wayne. Almost at the same instant with a short squeal of the Wheeling engine the crash came."

C. L. Simmons, a Wheeling brakeman, also testified that he saw that the freight had the target before the collision, but did not observe the change afterwards. Wilson S. Chamberlain and Marvin Lutz were also examined, but could give no information on this point. Coroner March expects to examine the target tender, William Chamberlain, sometime Wednesday, and on Thursday the Pennsylvania employees will testify. It is probable that the inquest will be completed Thursday, altho a verdict may not be rendered for several days.

The jury in the case of Ohio vs. Dr. A. C. Ball, of Alliance, returned a verdict of not guilty Monday evening after deliberating an hour and a half. Ball was charged with abor-

A young man about 23 years of age, giving his name as Bert Mowry, of Cleveland, had a narrow escape from death about 11:45 last night when he was struck by a northbound Wheeling & Lake Erie freight train at Tuscarawas street. He received a bad cut on the forehead but otherwise seemed uninjured. He was taken to police headquarters in the patrol wagon and the city physician summoned.

Mrs. Ogden conducted a lodging house and Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock a stranger who was under the influence of liquor, forced his way into the house, lay down on a bed and went to sleep. These strange proceedings started Mrs. Ogden, who fell helplessly to the floor. She never regained consciousness.

JAPS TRYING TO ENTER.

El Paso, Dec. 26.—(By Associated Press)—Japanese are flocking to the Rio Grande border, attempting to get into the United States. Most of them are said to have been discharged from the Japanese army. Yesterday fifty-four were refused admission here.

RUMORED INSURRECTION.

Japanese Inciting Revolt in Cuba and Other Islands.

New York, Dec. 26.—(By Associated Press)—The World publishes a dispatch from Havana which states that Governor Magoon will investigate the report that the Japanese are planning an insurrection in February against American rule in Cuba, the Philippines and Hawaii. The investigation, it is stated, was prompted by information received from a Cuban official who alleged he overheard five Japanese talking about the matter. It is alleged that the Japanese have taken photographs of the fortifications at Havana.

HELD FOR AN INVESTIGATION

Thomas Kelly's Actions in the Ogden Home.

HE IS NOW IN THE CITY JAIL

Chief Ertle and Prosecutor Kratsch Will Make an Investigation—Kelly was Informed Wednesday of the Serious Charge Against Him.

Thomas Kelly, who was arrested at the home of the late Mrs. Mary J. Clay Ogden, in West Main street, after the police had been telephoned for late Monday evening, is still in the city jail and will be kept there for a few days while an investigation is made surrounding the circumstances leading up to the death of Mrs. Ogden, which, it is believed, is in some way due to the mysterious visit of Kelly to the house, which is used as a boarding house.

Kelly was taken before Mayor Franz Wednesday morning, when he was informed by Chief Ertle of the seriousness of the case in which he is supposed to have a part. He was told of the death of Mrs. Ogden and that the fight caused by his appearance in the house is supposed to have added to her serious condition. Kelly realized the seriousness of the situation and expressed sorrow for what he had done.

Thomas E. Herschell, a Wheeling & Lake Erie yard conductor, testified that he was walking toward the yard office when he heard 192 whistle for the block—one long blast. He said that he had then proceeded about twenty feet when he heard the engine answer with two short blasts and saw that the target was set for the Pennsylvania. "It was not more than a minute and a half before the wreck that I saw the target set for the Wheeling & Lake Erie. It must have been changed in the time I stepped into the yard office and out again, not more than a minute and a half," declared the witness.

Kelly is supposed to have entered the boarding house without the knowledge of Mrs. Ogden or other inmates of the home. He was first seen in a hallway and his appearance frightened Mrs. Ogden, who ran to her bedroom and closed the door, screaming and calling to other persons in the house. Kelly tried one door to a bedroom and found it locked. He then went to another room and finding the door unlocked entered and lay on a bed with his clothes on. He was found in this condition by members of the household. The police took him to jail in a few moments.

Kelly is charged also with being drunk and it is thought that he did not realize what he was doing when he entered the house. He claims to be a worker on the Wheeling & Lake Erie cutoff. His Christmas was spent in jail. He was rational Wednesday morning. Chief Ertle and Prosecutor Kratsch are making an investigation of the entire affair.

ECLIPSES IN 1907.

There Will be Two of the Sun and Two of the Moon.

During the year 1907 there will be four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon, and a transit of Mercury. On January 14 there will be a total eclipse of the sun, which will, however, be invisible in the United States. On January 29 there will be a partial eclipse of the moon. In the eastern part of the United States the moon will set before the end of the eclipse, the penumbra, or beginning of which will be visible about 5:46 a. m., Eastern time, throughout the country. The annual eclipse of the sun, which this year will be invisible in the United States, takes place on July 10. A partial eclipse of the moon takes place on July 24-25. It will begin about 10:04 p. m. on the 24th and end about 12:40 a. m. on the 25th. It will be visible in the United States.

A transit of the planet Mercury across the sun's disk from west to east will take place on November 14. It will begin about 6:18 a. m. and end at 8:39 a. m. Look near the northern limb of the sun, using a piece of smoked or colored glass to protect the eyes.

TO CURE A GOLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The Sommerville Fire Insurance Co. will hold their annual meeting on the second Tuesday of January the 8th, at Dalton, Ohio, at 12 o'clock sharp. All members are requested to be present by order of J. H. Tschantz, president J. L. Anstutz, secretary.

"Want" column ads pay Try it.

A DINNER IN EACH BASKET.

Seventy-one Distributed by the Salvation Army.

A CHRISTMAS TREE AT NIGHT.

Several Articles of Clothing Were Also Distributed on Christmas Day—The Public is Thanked for the Interest Shown in the Cause.

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The Massillon Independent.
PUBLISHED BY
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
37 North Erie St., • • MASSILLON, O.

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Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1895.

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THE INDEPENDENT is on sale at the following
newsstands: Bahney's Book Store, Hankin's
News Depot, Hammerlin's Cigar Store, Levi's
Candy and Tobacco Stand.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1906

No one should imagine that there is nothing left in the Massillon stores. Merchants' advertised their wares generously and were rewarded with heavy patronage, but there are always some "left-overs."

It is to be hoped that the police will be able to make an example of the drunken individual who entered a private residence on Monday evening and frightened its aged occupant into a fatal illness. As the man's purpose was evidently neither robbery or assault it may be difficult to find a legal technicality upon which to secure his imprisonment but certainly punishment was never more richly deserved.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

AN "OLD-TIME" CHRISTMAS HERE

A Crisp Air and Excellent
Sleighing.

FAMILY REUNIONS WERE HELD.

Happy Scenes on the Streets in
the Morning—Services Were
Held in the Churches—Mer-
chants Had Good Trade.

Christmas was celebrated in Massillon this year in an "old-time" manner, there being plenty of snow on the streets to make excellent sleighing and a crispness in the air that brought warmth to the cheeks of those in the open air for any length of time. The happy conditions brought recollections of similar days to the older people and a new experience to many of the boys and girls for it has been several years since such weather conditions existed here on Christmas day.

Sleighs were abundant on the streets in the morning, some carrying pleasure seekers, others being used for the distribution of presents and others carrying groups or families to the homes of relatives for the annual gathering around a bountifully filled dinner table. There were many family reunions in the city. The Elks and Masonic club rooms were opened at an early hour in the morning and three "sessions" were held, morning, afternoon and night, and each gathering was well attended.

The stores were closed all day with the exception of the grocery stores and butcher shops a short time early in the morning. The rest was appreciated by all in any way connected with the business of the city for the few preceding days had been laborious ones. Massillon had plenty of money to spend for Christmas presents and the merchants never did a larger business than during the present holidays. All business conditions were favorable to this. The miners are working, the farmers have harvested large crops, the mechanics have had steady work in the local shops and the railroads have been asked to do more than was possible. These conditions were anticipated by the merchants, who made ample preparations for a record holiday trade. They were not disappointed when the closing hours for making purchases arrived.

Services were held in a number of the churches and Christmas music and sermons added to the feeling of peace and good will. Other Christmas exercises by the Sunday schools were held on Christmas eve. The public schools had closed for the holidays several days before and this gave the students ample time to prepare for the annual celebration. It may be many years before such widespread conditions exist to arouse a true Christmas feeling in the public's mind as existed this year.

Florida via Washington or Baltimore and Steamer Baltimore & Ohio R.R. Liberal stop-over privileges (Divorce routes after Dec. 16th.) Very low rates. Consult agents.

B. & O. Washington and East, Chicago and West. Excellent service, lowest rates. Consult agents.

But that very man knows not how soon his ox may be gored by liquor traffic. The saloon will not let the home alone. Even in those homes where there is no one who drinks the traffic carries destruction. Mothers and wives who never touch it are exposed to its deadly work.

INDEPENDENTS ARE SUSTAINED

Massillon Coal Operators Won
Their Contention.

ABOUT SUPPLY OF COAL CARS.

Private Cars, System Cars and
Foreign Cars Must All be Con-
sidered on the Same Basis
When Furnished to a Coal
Mining Company.

The independent coal mine operators of the Massillon district won in their contention against the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company before the state railroad commission, which handed down its decision about the supplying of cars at coal mines on Saturday afternoon. According to the decision every empty coal car furnished to a mining company must be counted and considered a part of the pro rata share to a coal company. This means that all leased cars by any one company, when furnish to that company by a railroad, must be counted the same as railroad company or foreign cars.

Ohio shippers may own their own cars, but they cannot claim an advantage over rivals in trade because of these private cars. This is the effect of the ruling by the state commission in the complaint filed by the Haring-Wilson Coal Company of Massillon against the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company several weeks ago. The decision grants all the contentions made by the independent coal operators. While the decision relates only to the road against which the complaint was made, the principle established is looked upon by small shippers as a victory in a great question. The question was argued before the state commission on a broad principle and not wholly with reference to the local question at issue.

In its opinion the commission considers three kinds of cars, private cars, foreign cars and cars belonging to the company furnishing them. Only the cars owned by a railroad company have been taken into consideration heretofore in the pro rata distribution. So called private cars have gone to those claiming title to them in addition to the pro rata ruling. It is also said that some foreign cars have been supplied on a basis similar to that upon which private cars were furnished, that is in addition to the regular quota of railroad company's cars.

The commission rules that every form of car must be considered in the future in making distribution, according to the capacity of the different mines in the Massillon district. The decision is an exhaustive one treating fully of system cars, private cars and foreign cars. After pointing out the distinction and the conditions as found according to the testimony offered, the commission closes its decision in the following language:

The commission is of the opinion that said so-called private cars and foreign cars constituted a part of the available coal car equipment of the said defendant railroad company, and should have, during said months of September and October, 1906, been taken into account in all allotments and distribution of cars made by said defendant railroad company, and that in not so taking into account such private cars, but instead furnishing the same for the absolute use of said favored companies, the said defendant, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, unjustly and unreasonably discriminated against said complainant, the Haring-Wilson Coal Company, and in favor of the Massillon Coal Mining Company and the Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Mining Company.

It is therefore ordered that the said defendant, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, cease and desist from such discrimination against the said, the Haring-Wilson Coal Company, and that it desist from such discrimination in favor of the Wheeling & Lake Erie Coal Mining Company and the Massillon Coal Mining Company.

It is further ordered that the said defendant, the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railroad Company, take into account in future allotments of coal cars to shippers said private cars and also all foreign cars coming upon defendant's line of road for the purpose of transporting coal from any mine on said defendant's line of road, as did such foreign cars in said months of September and October, 1906.

It is further ordered that in making future allotments and distribution of coal cars by defendant to the shippers of coal having mines on its line of road, there will be and hereby is established the regulation and practice of taking into account as available equipment all so-called private cars,

foreign cars and system cars as a substitute for the regulations and practice of only taking into account for such allotments and distribution so-called system cars; and in the distribution of the private cars, foreign cars and system cars, each coal shipper located on defendant's line of road shall receive his pro rata share thereof in proportion to his immediate requirements.

GODFREY DANNER

DROPPED DEAD.

Oldest Man in Massillon Died
Monday Afternoon.

HE HAD NEVER BEEN ILL A DAY.

Mr. Danner Had Started for a
Walk When Death Occurred
—Death of C. A. Higerd Sun-
day Evening.

Godfrey Danner, aged 94 years, the oldest resident of Massillon, fell dead suddenly in the front yard of the residence of Miss Clara Madder, 183 Akron street, at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. Death was due to a stroke of paralysis. The body was taken to the home of Albert Richeimer, 91 Akron street, where the deceased had been staying for a number of years. Mr. Danner is survived by four daughters, Mrs. George Giltz, Mrs. Simon Lamb, Mrs. Frank Waggoner and Mrs. Caroline Lentz, of Massillon, twenty-one grand children and fifteen great grandchildren. The deceased was born in Germany and came to Massillon just sixty years ago. He had never been ill for even a day. Monday afternoon he was warned by his daughter not to leave the house but he decided to take a short walk. The funeral arrangements will be announced later.

CLIFFORD ROSS HIGERD
Clifford Ross Higerd, aged 26 years, died at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Higerd, 20 McLain street, at 11:25 o'clock Sunday night. Death was due to laryngitis. The deceased is survived by his wife, Mrs. Grace Higerd, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Higerd, two brothers, F. Arlington Higerd, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and La Verne Higerd, of Massillon, and one sister, Miss Golden Higerd, of this city. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, the Rev. R. K. Bigger, of the Presbyterian church, officiating. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

MRS. ELANORE McGRAW.

Mrs. Elanore McGraw, aged 61 years, died at the Massillon state hospital Saturday evening of peritonitis. The body is being held at Gordon's undertaking room awaiting the arrival of relatives from Pennsylvania.

THREE CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Court Decides in Favor of
Madame Anna Gould.

Paris, Dec. 26.—(By Associated Press)—The three remaining suits brought by creditors with the object of making Madame Gould, formerly Countess Boni De Castellane, jointly responsible with the count for certain claims, was decided today. The court found that Madame Gould is in no way responsible for the claims of M. Zeigler, one of the largest creditors, and that she is liable jointly for the two other claims for jewels valued at \$81,000.

B. & O. railroad on account of holidays on December 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31 and January 1 will make rate of one and a third fares to points in C. P. A. territory except in Ohio. Return fare January 2.

Trains "De Luxe" B. & O.
(C. L. & W. Div.) Trains 16 and 17 wide vestibule, high back seats, ladies' coach and smoker. Porter in attendance. No extra charge.

It pays to try our Want Columns

*Have You
a Friend?*

Then tell him about Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Tell him how it cured your hard cough. Tell him why you always keep it in the house. Tell him to ask his doctor about it. Doctors use a great deal of it for throat and lung troubles.

"I had a terrible cold and cough and was threatening with pneumonia. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me quick and perfect relief. It is certain, I now wonderful cough medicine."—RENA E. WHITMAN, Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufacturers of
SARSAPARILLA
PILLS.
HAIR VIGOR.

One of Ayer's Pills at bedtime will hasten recovery. Gentle laxative.

DEATH OF JUDGE A. J. RICKS.

It Occurred in New York
Saturday Night.

FUNERAL WEDNESDAY AT 1:30.

Judge Ricks Passed Away Sur-
rounded by His Family—The
Body was Brought to Massi-
llon Monday Morning—Stark
County Bar Association Takes
Action.

Augustus J. Ricks, aged 63 years, judge of the United States district court, northern district of Ohio, a brilliant member of his profession, a distinguished veteran of the civil war, and a well known Massillon citizen, died at St. Luke's hospital in New York at half past 11 o'clock Saturday night. His wife, his daughter, Mrs. Ralph S. Rounds, of New York; his son, Charles A. Ricks, of Cleveland; one sister, Mrs. Helena Ricks Slusher, of New York, and one brother, William F. Ricks, of this city.

J. J. Clark, president of the Stark County Bar Association, called a meeting for 3 o'clock Monday afternoon to take formal action on the death of Judge Ricks.

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Perry Township Wants Aid
from the State.

TO MAKE BETTER HIGHWAYS.

Petitioners Desire the Money
Used on a Mile of Road Ex-
tending Eastward from the
Pavement in East Main Street.

The county commissioners were peti-
tioned Monday to use their good
offices to secure Stark county's portion
of the state road fund for next year
for use in Perry township. The peti-
tion was circulated by residents of the
Massillon-Canton road between the end
of the pavement in East Main street
and Jackson lane, a distance little
more than a mile. The county com-
missioners will take the question up
with the state highway commission
and Commissioner Huston, of Colum-
bus.

Judge Ricks was the son of Charles

F. Ricks, once postmaster of Massillon.

His father came to this country

from Germany and settled in West

Brookfield, where he was born, Febru-

ary 10, 1843. He came to Massillon

with his parents in 1853 and received

his early education in the Massillon

schools. After graduating, he went to

Kenyon college, Gambier, but left

that institution at the end of the first

year to enlist as a private in the civil

war. Before he had enlisted, howev-

er, he received a commission as first

lieutenant and recruited fifty-three

men in Massillon for the One Hundred

and Fourth regiment, O. V. I. The

regiment served in Kentucky from

1862 to 1863, after which he joined

General Burnside's expedition to east

Tennessee. He served with Burnside

at the capture of Cumberland Gap, the

siege of Knoxville and the operations

of that army during the winter of

1863-1864. In January, 1864, he was

detained on the staff of Brigadier Gen-

eral Miles S. Haskell and served with

the Twenty-third army corps during

the Atlanta campaign, and in 1865 as

side-de-camp on the staff of Major

General J. D. Cox in North Carolina.

In April, 1865, he was appointed cap-

tain, but seeing the early termina-

tion of the war, declined the honor.

Judge Ricks was with Sherman dur-

ing the march from Atlanta to the sea,

and was that general's first lieutenant

and adjutant shortly before the close

of the war. The news of Lee's surren-

der was carried to Sherman by Lieu-

tenant Ricks, and it was the latter

who carried the tidings further at

General Sherman's suggestion, thus

bringing about the surrender of Johnson

Massillon friends are familiar with

the story of how the young lieutenant

rode down the line of cheering sol-

diers telling the news, and of how one

man shouted: "You're the fellow

we've waited for four years!"

Returning to Massillon at the close

of the war, Judge Ricks began reading

law and later went to Knoxville,

George Bernard Shaw

Brilliant Irish Wit Who Makes People Sit Up and Take Notice

Character Sketch of One of the Most Satirical of Modern Playwrights or Lecturers — Keen Critic Who Revels in a Joke and Sees Things in the Grotesque — Perpetual Paradox Whose Constant Expression of the Opposite View Has Brought Him Fame

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW is always up to date. Since this Irish born, inoffensive British egotist first made his name and his personal pronoun "I" audible on both sides of the Atlantic, about ten years ago, Mr. Shaw has permitted no moon to wax or wane without sniffing at the green cheese of which that moon is said to be composed. Moreover, he invariably has registered his declaration that it is not green cheese, as the world may hold, but something else—sauerkraut, pumpkin pie, brass filings, just anything that is different from the popular belief.

No matter what you may believe or I may believe, Mr. Shaw believes something else. At any rate, he says he does. Whether he really believes that he believes something else is undetermined by the world as yet. Some persons expect him to make a deathbed confession or to leave a posthumous publication to the effect that he has been joking all his life. However that may be, his constant expression of the opposite view has made him famous.

Most persons of average reading believe that William Shakespeare was a great poet, perhaps the greatest of the ages. Even since the rediscovery of Shakespeare a century or so ago we have been told so by eminent critics in



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

many lands. A few years ago Mr. Shaw informed the English people in a lecture that he himself in many respects was greater than Shakespeare, though he admitted that "Shakespeare was an extremely able and clever man in his way." Now he comes forward in partial support of Tolstoi's contention that Shakespeare was ignorant of the dramatic art, though of course Mr. Shaw, to be consistent with himself, takes issue with the Russian on some points of opinion. That Mr. Shakespeare wrote what is attributed to him the world is not absolutely convinced, but Mr. Shaw is much better known to the world, so that we cannot doubt that he says what he says.

Inoffensive Egotist.

Egotists are of two classes—the offensive and the inoffensive. The offensive egotist is a dull person whose vision is barricaded on all sides by the multiplied "I" set up like a high board fence and whose voice never carries beyond this barrier. The inoffensive egotist is an extremely bright person who makes an aspiring pedestal of the "I" and stands tiptoe upon it, his vision embracing a wide horizon and his voice shouting so far that it makes musical echoes against the hills. We laugh at the offensive egotist. We laugh with the inoffensive egotist. So we laugh loud and long with George Bernard Shaw.

Years ago Mr. Shaw wrote a sketch of himself in these words: "A bachelor, an Irishman, a vegetarian, an atheist, a teetotaler, a fanatic, a humorist, a fluent liar, a Social Democrat, a lecturer and debater, a lover of music, a fierce opponent of the present status of women and an insister on the serious in art."

Since then he has become a Benedict and a playwright, but the rest of the description seems to fit him. He neglected to call himself a novelist, though in his youth he wrote five novels. He neglected also to record that he was a critic of music and the drama for the London press. But in those days he was only "G. B. S."

Shaw was born fifty years ago in

brazen surface of public notice. May it not be that Mrs. Shaw has been the making of her husband?

Since his marriage Shaw has changed materially in his modes of life, though his habits and modes of thought—or, more properly, of expression—are the same as of old. Now he wears clothing that is quite respectable; he eschews the tabloid and the cod liver oil, though still a vegetarian, and he appears now and then in society. Some time after his marriage his acquaintances were amazed to find him at a reception wearing a boiled shirt and a stiff collar and looking quite comfortable. But Mr. Shaw still clings to the flannel shirt for ordinary wear and no doubt retains all his early disgust for starched linen.

"My great idea of clothes," he says, "is that they should be clean and comfortable. This of course excludes starch. I couldn't wear a thing which, after being made clean and sweet, is filled with nasty white mud, ironed into a hard plate and made altogether disgusting."

Then Mr. Shaw has his ring at home: "It is astonishing that women put up with their present clothes. Any animal with legs if fettered with a petticoat, let alone several, would eventually go mad, I should have supposed. A human figure with a curtain hung around it from the shoulders to the ankles looks like a badly made postal pillar. Tie a belt around your middle and you look like a sack with its neck in the wrong place."

And here is something else he has said since his marriage: "There are only two things really worth having. They are property and family life. Paradoxical to the last, I have won that which I despise and like it immensely."

Yet he wrote to his American agent who sent him a large sum earned by "Arms and the Man," his first play to make a hit in this country: "You have made me go to the miserable bother of opening a bank account." That was prior to the rare day in June when he went to the registrar's office with the lady who seems to be responsible for the partial taming of the Shaw.

Kind to Those In Distress.

Somebody has discovered that Mr. Shaw made a good deal of money in his twenty years of London labor before he "arrived" and that he gave nearly all of it away. He could not bear to see a "poor devil" in distress without banding him out some cash. This is one of the things that he never shamed from his pedestal, which goes to prove him the opposite of an offensive egotist. It goes to prove also that George Bernard Shaw for all his sarcasm and slapdash knocking at things in general wears under his flannel shirt a heart softer than the flannel which thumps with sympathy for the under dog as violently as his pen pounds against what he deems the follies of respectable humanity. One might venture the observation that a man who gives a pounding to a dead poet with one hand while he gives a pound to a live impecunious with the other is not such a bad sort after all, even though, as he proclaims, he be an atheist, a fanatic and a duant liar.

It must not be forgotten that Mr. Shaw also described himself as a humorist. That he undoubtedly is. England is shot on humorists and never could have produced one like this Irishman. It is as a humorist that Mr. Shaw really excels, whether we find him in the play, on the platform or just talking. Satire surely belongs to humor, and Shaw is the most satirical of present day playwrights or platform entertainers. He also delights in a joke. Once he gave Richard Mansfield several keenly. He had handed a new play to Mansfield for the actor to read. Mansfield lost it on his way to his lodgings, but shrank from telling Shaw of the loss. The latter pelted him with questions as to how he liked the play, what he thought of the murder scene in the first act and the duel in the second act, to which inquiries Mansfield made guarded replies. Then he discovered that the manuscript, which had Shaw's name and address on the outside, had been found and returned to the author the same day it was lost and that the murder and the duel were not in the play at all.

A Characteristic Utterance.

Mr. Shaw professes to think quite disparagingly of the United States. Most Englishmen do that, but Shaw is Irish. However, he is Shaw, and we Americans are not going to take offense at a clearly inoffensive egotist.

It was the exclusion of his play, "Mrs. Warren's Profession," from production in New York that called forth his characteristic utterance: "Nobody outside of America is likely to be in the least surprised. Comstockery is the world's standing joke at the expense of the United States. Europe likes to hear of such things. It confirms the deep seated conviction that America is a provincial place, a second rate country town civilization, after all."

It is for these things that we love G. B. S. He sees things in grotesque, a cowslip by the river's brink may be a yellow cowslip to me, but it is a purple blossom, a full moon or a purple cow to George Bernard Shaw because he sees it from the angle of the Shaw squint. You may see what you regard as a beautiful Venus, but Shaw will find it a leering gargoyle, while the figure on a cornice which you feel to be a horned Satan is to Shaw a winged cherub.

Shaw makes people sit up and take notice. Otherwise we might be drowsy and stupid. We laugh with him, though he pretends that he would make us scowl. Shaw is the supreme farceur, the perpetual paradox. There is but one of him now on earth. Long may he wave!

ROBERTUS LOVE

CONGRESS TOO SLOW. JAPAN'S THIRST FOR WAR ANECDOTES OF McCABE.

Champ Clark Wants the House to Work More Rapidly.

GAINES IS AFTER DELINQUENTS.

TENNESSEE MEMBER WOULD DEDUCE ALL CONGRESSMEN WHO MISS ATTENDANCE. OPPOSITION TO MORE BIG SHIPS. LEGION TROOPS STILL AN ISSUE.

BY CHARLES W. ARTHUR.

Washington, Dec. 26.—[Special]—In the midst of the gayety and relaxation of the holidays members of congress who really have the best interests of the country at heart are giving considerable attention to the fact that both houses waste a great deal of time, especially in the short sessions, and that public interests suffer in consequence. The present session convened on Dec. 3 and adjourned on Dec. 20 for a two weeks' holiday. The only work of importance done prior to adjournment was the passage in the house of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The senate did even less than that, because most of the time it had little to do, nothing having been sent over to it from the house.

CONGESTION IN LAST DAYS.

One result of this will be that the larger part of the business of the session will have to be rushed through in the last few days and that meritorious legislation will suffer thereby. This occurs at the end of practically every session, but the worst features are always in evidence in the closing days of the short sessions. Representative Champ Clark of Missouri has complained that numerous "unseemly jobs"

have been accomplished under cover of the final rush and has promised to make a speech on the subject after the holidays. The house has voted an appropriation for an additional clerk in the office of the enrolling clerk, but Mr. Clark and others insist that this extra expense could easily be obviated if the legislators would waste less time and avoid crowding so many important matters through in a few days just before the close of a session. It is absurd, they contend, to stop work for two whole weeks at Christmas time. The shortening of this holiday would permit more careful consideration of legislation, and, if necessary, the length of the short session could easily be increased by providing for an earlier meeting date.

WOULD FIRE ABSENTEES.

Representative John Wesley Gaines of Tennessee has interested himself in the matter and has announced his intention of insisting after the holidays on the literal enforcement of the law which provides that senators and representatives shall receive no salary for days on which they are absent. Mr. Gaines some time ago introduced a bill providing for the fining of absentees, but has since discovered that the law spoken of is already on the statute books, although it has been a dead letter for years. The Tennessee representative says he will move for the dismissal of officials of the house and senate who do not enforce the law.

BIG SHIPS OPPOSED.

It is certain that any proposal for the building of another big ship like the one the plans for which were recently sent to congress by the navy department and which is intended to outdo the British Dreadnaught in every respect will meet with determined opposition in the naval affairs committee of both houses. The house committee, indeed, is deferring action on that part of the naval appropriation bill relating to new ships until the very last, as it is obvious that a contest is inevitable. Prominent senators whose names usually prevail in such matters announce that they are unalterably opposed to the construction of any more vessels of the Dreadnaught type regardless of the position of the president in the premises. They are willing to provide for the building of more smaller ships, which they believe will afford a greater degree of protection than one or two such monsters as the bill passed last session made possible.

A strong sentiment in favor of submarine torpedo boats has developed, and bills providing for the stationing of fifteen such vessels along the principal ports of the gulf of Mexico are now pending before the house committee.

FRICTION OVER DISCHARGED TROOPS.

The breach which already exists between the president and leading members of his own party in the senate promises to be widened by the agitation over the discharge of the members of the battalion of the Twenty-fifth Infantry (colored), which was stationed at Brownsville, Tex., at the time of the trouble there last August. Senator Foraker's insistence on a congressional investigation is naturally not pleasing to the president, as the message he has sent to congress on the subject is supposed to cover all the facts in the case. It is apparent that Senator Foraker believes that further investigations will bring out additional information, however. The situation is fraught with political possibilities of unusual interest.

MADE GOOD WITH THE PUBLIC.

Eight years ago Mr. Shaw married, which was surprising. Nobody would have believed it of him. Had he not harangued against the existing institution of marriage? Had he not averred and avowed that the world was all wrong, awry, topsy turvy and other end foremost on that subject? Verily, res. Nevertheless he went with his chosen lady, who believed in him and with him to some extent, to a registrar's office and was legally wedded.

Strange to record, the marriage took place on the romantic and conventional first day of June. Though nobody herefore seems to have called attention to the fact, it is worthy of note that since his marriage Mr. Shaw has "made good" with the public, a thing he never did before. Up to the age of forty-two he wrote and railed and laughed and boasted, he frothed and fuddled furiously, but until just about the time all his poundings for popularity never made much of a dent in the

congregation, while the figure on a cornice which you feel to be a horned Satan is to Shaw a winged cherub.

Shaw makes people sit up and take notice. Otherwise we might be drowsy and stupid. We laugh with him, though he pretends that he would make us scowl. Shaw is the supreme farceur, the perpetual paradox. There is but one of him now on earth. Long may he wave!

Former Resident of Nippon Says It Is Endless.

PAGAN MYSTICISM THE CAUSE HOW HE CENSORED A PREACHER.

LOVE OF FIGHTING IS THE CURSE OF JAPANESE, SAYS DR. ALBERT S. ASHMEAD. OPPOSITION TO MORE BIG SHIPS. LEGION TROOPS STILL AN ISSUE.

BY CHARLES W. ARTHUR.

Washington, Dec. 26.—[Special]—In the midst of the gayety and relaxation of the holidays members of congress who really have the best interests of the country at heart are giving considerable attention to the fact that both houses waste a great deal of time, especially in the short sessions, and that public interests suffer in consequence. The present session convened on Dec. 3 and adjourned on Dec. 20 for a two weeks' holiday. The only work of importance done prior to adjournment was the passage in the house of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The senate did even less than that, because most of the time it had little to do, nothing having been sent over to it from the house.

DR. ALBERT S. ASHMEAD OF NEW YORK AND L. O. ARMSTRONG OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, SAY AN OTTAWA SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD.

A short time ago he suggested a big expedition against the wolves in Canada. The proposition was enthusiastically taken up by American sportsmen, and it has been definitely decided that the hunt will take place next February.

The wolves follow the deer, and the deer have come very numerously into northern Canada during the last few years.

To exterminate the wolves or drive them farther north, since they are each season becoming more numerous

and a menace to the settler, is a desirable object to attain, and it is thought a hunt such as that now being organized will have that hope for result.

The hunters will go as far north as

they can by rail into northern Ontario, and the point of departure will probably be on the Mississauga river.

Large tents with stoves will be provided, and the hunters and outfit will be conveyed on sleighs on the lumber roads as far as these are available.

Then snowshoes will be resort to, and some large lake will be the rendezvous. This lake will be surrounded by the hunters, and the wolves will be driven toward the lake, where they can easily be seen and shot, but it is surmised that with a heavy fall of snow the wolves can be overtaken on snowshoes. The creatures sink in the soft snow, and if found in a starved condition they are not very strong and active. It is not yet decided whether hounds will be employed in the hunt. It may be quite possible to take them along and hold them in leash until they are put on the scent of the wolves. The danger is that the hounds would start in to follow the deer, which must be avoided.

Since this hunting idea was entered upon George Linklater, one of the old Hudson bay agents and hunters, has said to say that the scheme is quite feasible, and other agents endorse it.

Under proper conditions, Mr. Linklater states, the hunters will get the wolves, but he points out that the wolf is the wisest of all the wild animals of the Canadian forest. The hunt will be under the auspices of the New York branch of the Canadian Camp club, and if this hunt proves successful another will be held in northern Quebec later in the winter.

WOLF HUNT IN CANADA.

Big Expedition Planned Against Pest In Northern Part of Dominion.

A great wolf hunt in northern Ontario, Canada, is being organized by L. O. Armstrong of the Canadian Pacific railway, says an Ottawa special dispatch to the Chicago Record-Herald. A short time ago he suggested a big expedition against the wolves in Canada. The proposition was enthusiastically taken up by American sportsmen, and it has been definitely decided that the hunt will take place next February.

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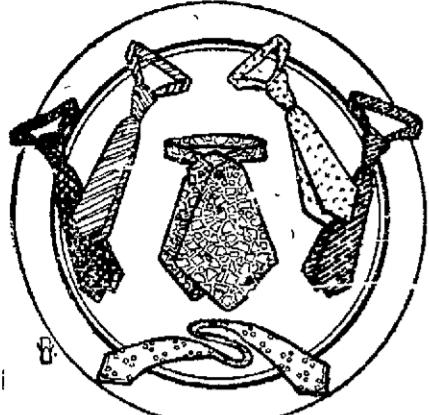
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MAN AND HIS TAILOR.

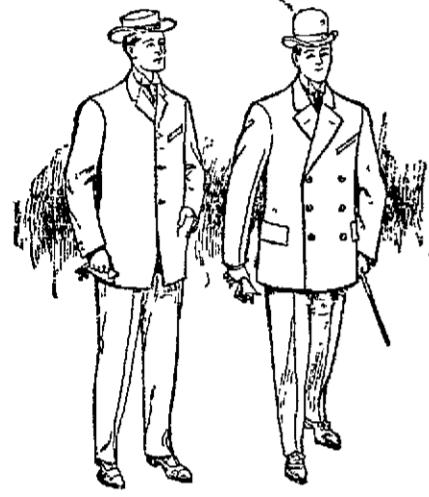
Plaids in Subdued Colors For Business Suits.

As in materials for women's garments, plaids are very popular for men's clothes this winter. The higher class shops show these plaids in patterns formed by diagonal lines that cross on dark grounds. In colors the lines are yellow, lavender, dark red, blue and green on grounds of mahogany, slate, bottle green, purple and other dark shades. The most recent changes in



THE LATEST IN TIES.

the formation of sack coats include four grouped buttons, the absence of coat cuffs, the sidetrack of unsightly, shape exhibiting lines and accentuated pressed side seams, thus rescuing real man from effeminate emulation. The only conforming considered proper now is at the waist line, and that in moderate degree. A sensible center vent is again in evidence, side openings being deemed out of date alike on overcoats and sacks. The newest wrinkle in shirts is the tiny tuck that is seen on the cuff of a new dress shirt and that follows out the idea of the tucks in the bosom. The new



CORRECT SACK COATS.

house robes made on the lines of the Japanese kimono, are quite novel and decidedly luxurious. These garments are, of course, very loose fitting and have large sleeves. Some of them are seen in the most gorgeous of silks with embroidery in oriental designs.

Mock Whitefaced.

Put one cupful of milk in a pan, bring to boiling point and sprinkle in one and a half ounces of ground rice; add one ounce of butter, one tablespoonful of mushroom catup, a little grated onion, a pinch of mace, salt and white pepper, a quarter of a teaspoonful of made mustard, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and a very little grated lemon rind and one cup of hot mashed potatoes.

Mix all well together and pour on to a flat dish to stiffen. When quite cold divide into cutlets, brush over with the white of an egg beaten slightly, toss in breadcrumbs and fry.

Serve very hot, garnished with fried parsley, slices of lemon and parsley, sauce.

Potato fritters or souffles should accompany this dish.

Modish Colors.

The browns in the russets and tobacco tones are holding their own, varied latterly by that of the golden tinge, as prime favorites in colors in the new season's hats. Rivaling the browns, olive and moss greens appear in many of the most admired of late French models. Very charming Paris hats are in taupe, or moleskin color, smoke color and the metallic grays and rich raspberry red, plum, petunia, and iris and strong dark blues are all seen in the imported models, while black hats seem to be in growing demand.

Then there are the green and gold shadings, the old rose nuances and the green and brown conjurings and, indeed, such subtle and unexpected inspirations as quite bewilder the seeker after millinery.

Material For the Blouse.

Pompadour crepe de chine are exquisite. They are used for waists and gowns, but more especially for the popular evening scarfs, which are becoming more and more a necessity in every woman's wardrobe.

A Christmas Menu.

To be written on place cards cut out and painted like a bell or cluster of bells. Between courses the name of each dish to be served is guessed and a tally kept to announce the result after dinner, when a prize is given to the most successful guesser.

Here is the menu to be guessed, with the answers for reference only:

CHRISTMAS DINNER MENU.

1. A kind of ammunition.
2. Imitation reptile.
3. What one has no ambition to be.
4. The country of the crescent. Two kinds of toes never found on man or beast.
5. What the team said.
6. An affected gait.
7. What a fellow likes best to do.

ANSWERS TO MENU.

1. Grape fruit.
2. Mock turtle soup.
3. Lobster creamed, garnished with clams.
4. Turkey Potatoes and tomatoes.
5. "Let us heat!" (Lettuce and beet salad.)
6. Mince (meat).
7. Cider. (To sit beside her.)

WOMAN AND FASHION

CARNEGIE ON WEALTH.

Pleasing Street Costume.

Many of the new models for street and house gowns are not elaborate in construction, though they may appear so. One of the smartest seen recently is pictured here. The material used was cashmere in London smoke with panama velvet for trimming. The neck shows a round yoke which might be cut away in an evening dress, but which is very pretty as a finish for the



A SMART COSTUME.

waist. The fullness of the front and back is laid in side plait, fastened only where they join the yoke. This insures a soft, graceful fullness which tucks or even gathers do not produce. The sleeves may be long or in shorter length, being finished at the elbow with the plain band cuff or the fanciful turn back one. The skirt is a six gored one with inverted plait in front and back and a side plait at the side. The top fits smoothly, while a pretty flare appears at the hem.

Proper Colors to Wear.

Faded blonds, who always seem to love pale blue, should be encouraged to introduce touches of rose and poppy red into their costumes.

The woman with a skin like a camelion and warm brown hair should be decked in warm mauve and browns.

The red headed girl should wear bronze and green, black and white and all shades of gray.

The sallow woman should eschew tan, and the ghostly person with dead black hair and a parchment complexion should boycott greens.

School Frocks.

A nice idea introduced last fall is the matching of school frock and coat, and when these two garments are of rough flannel blue serge, the dress worn with white guipure and the coat a reef'er, an ideally practical school costume is attained. In dancing frocks for children a suggestion of the empire mode is seen. In coats the empire style has a decided vogue.

For the House.

Pretty aprons are greatly in demand at this time of the year, and among the new designs none has appeared that is quite so dressy and neat as this one. It is very simple and practical and protects the front of the waist as well



DRESSY APRON.

as the skirt, as the bib comes up over the shoulders and fastens in the back. Narrow edging and inserting to match the material are used for the trimming.

Crossbarred muslin, linen, nainsook or lawn may be used for the making. Two yards of material thirty-six inches wide are required.

New Buttons.

A very novel button is of black velvet set in silver and striped in silver bands, studded with rhinestones. Another has a lattice-work of rhinestones. These brilliant stones are more used than ever and are combined with oxidized silver, gilt mother-of-pearl and smoked pearl in waving stripes, squares, scrolls and circles.

FACIAL GYMNASTICS

THE "NATIONAL DEATH"

SOME REMEDIES FOR BLOTTING OUT UNSIGHTLY WRINKLES.

Steel King Would Impose Heavy Tax on Inheritances.

OPPOSES A LEVY ON INCOMES

He Would Make the Public Help When Millionaire Dies—Says Riches Come From Community, and Most of It Should Be Returned—Indorses Gladstone's Sentiments on Tax That Makes a Nation of Liars.

Andrew Carnegie's view concerning the proper disposition of America's great fortunes attracted much attention at the recent meeting of the National Civic Federation in New York during a discussion of a national inheritance tax and an income tax.

He believed with Gladstone, he said, that an income tax made a nation of liars. Men were like bees. They should not be interfered with while making the honey.

"My experience is," said he, "that I would as soon leave a curse to my boy as to leave him the almighty dollar." The subject of wealth distribution, he said, would not down. It was now obviously strangely unequal, and the sooner we discovered a sane method of distribution the better.

As to the income tax he said: "There is no tax so pernicious, not only from an economic, but from a moral point of view, because it is a tax that requires the struggling young business man, fearful whether the bank directors will pass his note for \$1,000 tomorrow, to explain all his private business to some man in the community who may himself be a bank director or who is connected with the banks. It penetrates business to the core, and the nation will never regret anything so much as attempting to collect a tax upon men engaged in business."

To illustrate his argument in favor of the inheritance tax Mr. Carnegie drew a word picture of a farmer who, many years ago, gave to one son a farm on Manhattan Island, which eventually became city property and enabled his descendants to live without effort. Another son had received a farm farther up in Harvard, and his children were obliged to continue doing something to "justify the world in supporting them." As the generations came along these children became millionaires through the growth of the city.

"Who made that wealth?" asked Mr. Carnegie. "The community, the population; the people. Then you tell me wealth is sacred. I say the community was the leading partner that made that wealth. I am not in favor of touching the bec when it is making the boney. Let the bec work. But when he passes away, then I say the silent partner, the community that made that wealth, should receive its dividend—a large portion.

"We will suppose there is another son. He settles in New York. He is a bright boy and he sees that railroads are essential to the future of this metropolis, and he embarks in the work. He consolidates these railroads. He is a useful man. He does the state some service. But he soon sees that, with the population growing, the traffic so increasing, he could pay dividends on his stock and issue more stock, and he goes on and on and buys up the stocks; gets a large interest in it, and he becomes one of that class which no other nation has. He is indigenous to America. Now he dies. His family all become millionaires.

"Who made that wealth? If New York had remained a village, if the western states had not developed, and if the people of the United States had not increased in population, and by their labors become well doing and did not wish to visit New York, did not wish to buy things in New York to ship back and forth, he would not have been a millionaire. There, again, wealth flows from the community. I think society makes a huge mistake if it ever interferes with an organizing man in his lifetime. As a rule a millionaire is not an extravagant man himself. The man who has made money can usually be trusted to keep it.

"Take another man, another brother, who has settled in Pittsburgh. He sees that coke coal is there for smelting iron, and there [pointing to a man in the audience] is one of the men that did it very early in life, my partner, John Walker. Why, it was as plain as A B C that Pittsburg was the place where you could make a ton of steel cheaper than anywhere else in the world, and that young man and other bright, intelligent young fellows went to Europe and saw what Great Britain was doing. Britain was always ahead in steel manufacture. They found a lack of raw materials, of everything, and they bought up ore mines on Lake Superior.

"This country's demand for steel increased. Now, who made that growth? The growth of the American public. That is what that wealth came from. And that is the partner in every enterprise where money is made honorably. And I say these men, when the time comes when they must die and lie down with their fathers, community fails in its duty and our legislators fail in their duty if they do not exact a tremendous share, progressive share—no idea of ever making his children paupers, no idea of interfering with his right to leave them a competence. It is the enormous sum, those millions, which should really have a different name from property. When a man was man of property in the old days it meant he had enough for himself and family to live well enough on, but now we are under changed conditions.

Effect of Birth and Mortality Rates on Population.

MORE BORN AMONG THE VERY POOR

Statistics Show, However, That Wealthy Women Bore Their Children Before They Required Riches. Small Families Considered Not Quite a Curse, but Prolong Lives at Their Age of Highest Efficiency.

By CHARLES W. ARTHUR.

Washington, Dec. 27.—[Special.]—Members of both houses of congress are looking forward with considerable eagerness to the completion of the two magnificent office buildings which are now being erected for their use. That in which representatives will be quartered stands just outside the capitol grounds, to the south of the big building where laws are made, while the one which will be occupied by senators stands in the same relative position to the north. In addition to furnishing a private suit of offices for each legislator, the new buildings will be sufficiently roomy to house several committees which at present are located down in the subbasement of the capitol, so close to the furnaces and engines as to make them almost uninhabitable in warm weather. The structure known as the Maltby building, which was formerly a hotel, but which for years has been used as a senate annex and occupied by the offices of senators who could find no room in the capitol proper, will be abandoned eventually, and the government will thus be saved a large sum which it is now compelled to pay for rent.

BIRTHS PER 1,000 WOMEN.

Quarters	Paris	Berlin	Vienna	London
Very poor	103	157	200	147
Poor	95	129	164	130
Comfortable	72	114	155	107
Very comfortable	65	96	153	107
Rich	53	63	107	87
Very rich	34	47	71	63

From this table it appears that births in the wealthiest class average about one-third those in the poorest. A considerable discounting of the value of this comparison must be made, however—one which possibly the president fails to make—in that women of families that have attained affluence within their own lifetime belong to the upper age groups, which would naturally bear but few children. These women, especially in the United States, have already borne the majority of their children before they become rich. In this class the death rate might well be expected to exceed the birth rate.

Of course nations have always kept up their numerical strength from their more fertile poorer classes. As the United States has prospered since the civil war, its families have grown correspondingly smaller, failing from an average of 53 persons in 1860 to 47 persons in 1900. But it should be borne in mind that these 47 persons have an expectation of life to the age of thirty-five, whereas the average age at death in 1860 was barely thirty. Here is an absolute increment of life during its period of greatest enterprise and action, serving at least as a measure to compensate for the numerical reduction in the size of families. Doubtless, also, since the greatest mortality prevails in districts filled with large families, the diminishment in the average size of American families should not be regarded wholly as a national curse.

No figures have been compiled whereby to compare the national birth rate and the national death rate, which is the only proper way to measure the actual gains and losses of population. Fortunately there is published in the December number of the Nineteenth Century such a table for England and Wales, which have suffered from a "race suicide" scare in recent reports of a diminished birth rate.

The table shows that the loss in births since 1860 in these two political divisions is nearly counterbalanced by the decreased death rate. From the decade beginning 1861 the birth rate fell from 352 a thousand of population to 281 a thousand. The deaths diminished from 225 a thousand to 16 a thousand, and the natural increase per thousand of population, which was 12.7 persons in 1860, was still 12.1 persons in 1905. In the states of this country which register their death rates the average in 1900 was 17.1 a thousand. At present it should be approximately that of England and Wales.

Russia today has 49 births per 1,000 of population and England but 28.4 births. Yet, owing to the disparity in the death rates of the two countries, the actual increase of population per 1,000 births in England is 458 and in Russia only 367. In Prussia, which is on a high level of civilization, the actual gain falls 32 below England's per 1,000 births, although Prussia's rate exceeds England's by 6.1 a thousand.

It appears, therefore, that small families do not depopulate a country and that they do raise its standard of living, thus prolonging the lives of individuals at their age of highest efficiency. So long as this holds true there can be no "national death"—rather a more abundant national life. As to the charge of voluntary "race suicide" seriously affecting the reduced birth rate, there is no supporting evidence. The slight increase of the birth rate in Ireland is not necessarily due to the principles inculcated by the priesthood, else we should expect a similar increase in the Roman Catholic countries of Italy and Spain and in France, where the birth rate has decreased. The fact that men in the professional classes are not prepared for their vocation before the twenty-fifth year, and then many years elapse before they can marry, may have an important bearing on the question. If this fails wholly to account for the slackened birth rate among the intelligent and well to do, we prefer to accept the testimony of the gardeners and the stock breeders, to the effect that those animals and plants which thrive best tend to become infertile.

"If the president were to be paid at that rate for all the writing he does, it wouldn't take long to use up all the money in the treasury," said Mark Twain and the President.

Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain), who visited Washington in the interests of the new copyright bill, on which hearings have been in progress for some time and who created a sensation at the capitol by appearing there in a white flannel suit on one of the coldest days of the winter, told John Sharp Williams, leader of the house minority, that he was ordinarily paid 30 cents a word for all the matter he wrote for publication. Mr. Williams had just been reading the three special messages which the president sent to Congress in one day.

"If the president were to be paid at that rate for all the writing he does, it wouldn't take long to use up all the money in the treasury," said Mark Twain and the President.

Longworth and Weeks.

Representative Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, who married Miss Alice Roosevelt last spring, is always asked about the visitors to the house gallery.

The women are particularly anxious to see the president's son-in-law.

The guides around the capitol always strive to please, so whenever Mr. Longworth is asked for and is not on the floor they point to Representative John W. Weeks of Massachusetts and say,

ungrammatically, but emphatically,

"That's him." Mr. Weeks, who, incidentally, is one of the most popular members of the house, is quite bald, as is Mr. Longworth, but there the resemblance stops. Visitors do not know

the difference and go away happy.

NEW OFFICES CREATED

BLAST FOR LAUGHLIN.

Chicago Professor Who Says American Women "Wiggle."

HIT BY KEEN VOLLEY OF WRATH.

Society, the stage and an English Nobleman Revolt at the Educator's Epithet "Slouches"—"Bally Poor Judgment to Criticise so Rippling a Creature as the American Girl," Declares Lord Turnour.

Society, the stage and an English lord have risen in an instant and indignantly refuted of the assertion made by Professor J. Lawrence Laughlin of the University of Chicago that American women are "wiggles" and "slouches," says the New York American.

Mrs. Robert Osborn, Miss Louise Dresser of the "About Town" company and young Lord Turnour of shawl-coat fame recently expressed themselves both forcibly and picturesquely regarding the amazing assertion of the man from the Rockefeller university.

"Brazen hardihood," said Mrs.

ACUTE STAGE IN RACE WAR.

Fifteen Negroes are Reported to Have Been Killed.

RIOTS IN VARIOUS PLACES.

Unless Speedily Checked a Race

War of Serious Proportions

is Feared in Mississippi

Sheriff of Kemper County

Says Situation is Critical.

Memphis, Dec. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—With the number of dead placed by a conservative estimate at fifteen, the racial trouble prevailing throughout Kemper county, Mississippi, for the past several days has reached its most acute stage and unless quickly checked a race war of serious proportions it is feared will result. After quiet had been restored at Wabashak, where the first outbreak occurred Monday, and shortly after the departure of the troops sent to quell the disturbances, rioting yesterday afternoon broke out afresh at Scooba, five miles south of Wabashak, and during yesterday afternoon and night five negroes were reported killed. Of this latter clash reports are conflicting. Some reports place the number killed and wounded at a score. Troops were immediately ordered to the scene. At Wabashak five negroes were killed before the arrival of the troops. At Crawford, Miss., Conductor R. N. Garrison, of the Mobile & Ohio railroad, was shot and fatally wounded by a negro last night. The negro in turn was killed by a posse. Three companions with the negro fled to the woods. One of the latter was shot to death. Late last night a negro became involved in an altercation with two white men near Artesia, Miss., and was killed. In a dispatch to Governor Vardaman, last night, Sheriff Tritt, of Kemper county, described the situation at Scooba as critical.

Scooba, Miss., Dec. 26.—(By Associated Press.)—One company of infantry and a battery of artillery arrived here this morning and are patrolling the town and adjoining country which has been disturbed by the race riots. Several negroes are reported killed, but these rumors are unconfirmed. Everything is now quiet, with no indications of trouble. Advices from Wabashak say the excitement there has subsided.

NEARBY TOWNS.

WEST BROOKFIELD.
West Brookfield, Dec. 26.—Mr. and Mrs. Fred Reichel gave a Christmas dinner for a number of friends and relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Frost visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kern, Tuesday.

John Dossing, of Chicago, is a guest at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Keifer.

Miss Ada Stalnach is on the sick list.

Miss Anna Reichel left for Mansfield yesterday. She will be the guest of Miss Addie Depew.

Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Sweiter spent Christmas at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Edward Kester, of Massillon. Frank Brier, of New Philadelphia, visited his mother, Mrs. Mary Brier on Tuesday.

NAVARRA.

Navarre, Dec. 26.—A number of our young folks attended the Christmas entertainment at Justus on Christmas eve.

The Shetler family held their annual Christmas day reunion at Mrs. Amanda Shetler's home, southwest of Navarre about thirty relatives were present and all report having enjoyed a good time. The dinner was well prepared. Music, recitations and social chat helped to make the day one of good cheer and happiness. Mrs. Shetler received many nice presents, as did other members of the family.

Harry and Byron Brown gave several violin selections at the Evangelical church Monday evening and did well.

Mr. and Mrs. Suttle spent Christmas with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Corl.

Mrs. Harry Roudas, of Akron, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Eckrodt during the holidays.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Zantz, master, a daughter.

Miss Lelia Ricksecker, a teacher in the public schools, left a few days ago to visit relatives in New York. She will be absent until January 7.

A Christmas entertainment was given at the Evangelical church Monday evening and was well appreciated. There were about two hundred people present and they were delightfully entertained by numerous recitations, songs and a cantata carefully prepared by about thirty young people of the Sunday school. The exercises were opened by the Rev. J. E. Diegel, pastor of this charge. The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. S. A. Cool. Wm.

Dretke acted the part of Santa Claus and delighted the young folks with his treat. The exercises lasted about one and one-half hours and were applauded much throughout. The church was nicely decorated and added much towards the proper presentation of the exercises and the carrying out of the Christmas spirit.

RHODES.

Rhodes, Dec. 27.—The schools are going on as usual. Examinations last week showed much improvement.

Exercises at the church were very enjoyable. The Christmas tree made quite a show and all went home happy. Several of our young people spent Christmas with Mrs. Baldwin.

The rains hereabouts are rather rough for sleighing. But a little more snow will make them fine.

The butchering season is about over.

The Misses Croft and Miss Annie Spuhler spent Christmas at the country home of the former's parents, where they feasted on chicken, sausages and pickled pigstew.

A. H. Croft is on the sick list.

SONNENBERG.

Sonnenberg, Dec. 27.—Solomon Gerber left here this week for a trip thru Michigan, where he will visit friends and relatives.

Several teams have been hauling brick and tile for the new Mennonite church, which is to be built here next summer.

Fred Baderhaar has purchased the Jacob Senners farm near Kidron and will move on it in the spring. The latter is building a new house on the farm purchased from Peter Sauer.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lehman, a son.

John Bixler is making preparations to build a new elevator at Kidron in the spring, to ship wheat and other products.

John and Daniel Kratzer have gone to Berne, Ind., to visit friends and relatives.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Dec. 27.—George Becket, of Sherodsville, called on his many Newman friends Sunday.

Dr. R. H. Ralston, of Cleveland, followed his usual custom of eating his Christmas dinner with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ralston.

The many Newman friends of Miss Flora Kitt, of Massillon, are pleased to learn of her improved condition and hope for a speedy and complete recovery.

E. E. Freed and J. A. Park, of the Wooster university, attended our Christmas exercises and assisted the choir in the singing.

T. F. Sours, of Massillon, is enjoying a two weeks' vacation with his parents at Portsmouth.

The Misses Lottie and Allie Roderick, Ed. K. Roderick and Joseph D. Reese, of Massillon, spent Christmas eve at their old home.

The Jecklin-Aston families, of Akron, Massillon and this vicinity, partook of their Christmas dinner at the old homestead, now occupied by W. Aston.

The Sunday school Christmas exercises rendered Monday evening were fine and complete in every particular. An elegant program was arranged to the pleasure of a large and attentive audience, every performer doing his part well. A marked improvement over former occasions was quite noticeable. The singing under the leadership of Prof. A. L. Williams was fully up to the standard and was highly complimented. Santa Claus arrived at 9 o'clock loaded down with beautiful as well as useful presents for every member of the school who had attended the required percentage. This annual treat, which is given from the Sunday school treasury, is appreciated and looked forward to by the old as well as the young, and much credit is due the committee for the completeness of the entire affair.

ELTON.

Elton, Dec. 27.—Christmas was observed by most of our people. Exercises were held in the M. E. At Massillon consult E. L. McEWEN.

church Christmas evening with a large attendance.

Peter Farmer, a former resident of this place, is circulating among here during the holidays.

E. S. McFarren has secured the services of Mr. Amstutz, of Sonnenberg, for this winter.

GIFTS TO A WIFE.

The Sentiment That Is Dear to the Heart of a Woman.

In a recent divorce case the husband, when asked if he ever made his wife any Christmas or birthday presents, replied:

"No; I am sorry to say I never did. I gave Mrs. — power to draw on my bank account and to buy anything she wanted. I was mistaken. That was not all I should have done. That did not take the place of my buying things and taking them home to her."

It is astonishing how little even the majority of husbands know about the feminine nature. I recently heard a young wife say that she would rather have her husband bring her a bunch of violets than give her ten times the money they cost. But she said she could never make him appreciate the fact that money was not all that she needed.

I know men who never think of taking home a bunch of flowers to their wives. They either think it unnecessary or that if their wives want flowers they can get them themselves. They do not realize that women prize the little courtesies, the little attentions and evidences of thoughtfulness more than money. It is the invitation to the little outing or vacation, the little trip to another city, the bringing home of tickets to the theater or opera or to the concert or lecture—it is the hundred and one little things that make the average woman happy and not merely the fact that her imperative wants are supplied in a lump sum.

Most men overlook the fact that it does not take so much, after all, to satisfy the average woman. It is largely a question of the right spirit, of doing the things which indicate thoughtfulness. Just giving a wife a check once in awhile, no matter how large it may be, or telling her to draw as much as she needs from your bank account will not satisfy a woman with the money.—Success Magazine.

How Long the Bills Last.

A dollar bill has an average life of about fifteen months. Two dollar bills, not being quite so actively used, last on the average more than sixteen months. A five dollar bill lives on an average two years before it is worn out and the government is called upon to replace it. Ten dollar bills last about three years and twenty dollar bills more than four years.—Youth's Companion.

See B. & O. ticket agent about home seekers rates.

For Over Six Years

Miss WIMBLOW'S SODA CRACKER STAMP has been used for children's teeth. It softens the child, softens the gums, relieves pain, eases wind colic, and has been especially made for children. Twenty stamps cost a trifle.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES

Holiday Excursions To

Pittsburg, New Castle, Pa., Indianapolis, Ind., Fort Wayne, Ind., Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. Sold Dec. 29, 30, 31, and Jan. 1st, 1907. Tickets good returning until Jan. 2, 1907.

To California, Oregon and Washington. Tourist tickets at reduced fares.

Winter Tourist Fares

FLORIDA AND SOUTH

COLORADO AND

SOUTHWEST

Home-seekers' Excursions

WEST, NORTHWEST,

SOUTHWEST AND

MEXICO.

Ask about these excursions and

Interchangeable Mileage.

Exchange Orders and

Lowest Fares

At Massillon consult E. L. McEWEN.



The great mass of people do not take up the new lands for lack of capital to improve them. Those who have the federal government is doing for the agricultural interests of the country that possesses a greater measure of fascination and interest, yet at the same time gives promise of more substantial returns, than that connected with the several irrigation projects which are the outgrowth of a bill passed by congress and signed by President Roosevelt early in the summer of 1902. In a letter from the president, who was the moving spirit in this new line of endeavor, both from the standpoint of initiative and sustained encouragement, read before the national irrigation congress held in Boise, Idaho, early in September of this year, interesting data are given relative to the progress of the work. The reclamation service, which consists of more than 400 skilled engineers and experts in various lines, has been organized and is handling the work rapidly and effectively. Construction is at present already well advanced on twenty-three irrigation projects in the arid portions of several western states and territories. Over 1,000,000 acres of land have been laid out for irrigation, and this number 200,000 acres are already under ditch, 800 miles of canals and ditches and 30,000 feet of tunnel have been completed, while 16,000,000 cubic yards of earth and 3,000,000 cubic yards of rock have been moved. Detailed topographic surveys have been made, covering 10,000 square miles of territory within which the reclamation work is located, and 20,000 miles of level lines have been run. Six hundred buildings, including offices and sleeping quarters for the workmen, have been built by the reclamation service and contractors, while 13,000 men and about 5,000 horses are at work. Those in charge estimate that it will require \$40,000,000 to put the different enterprises on a revenue producing basis, and it is estimated that this amount will be available in the shape of receipts from the sale of public lands during the period of 1901-08. This purpose of the government in giving aid to these enterprises is not, in the president's language, "to make money, but to make homes," and every precaution possible will be taken to limit the amount of land which can be held by one family to that which is necessary to comfortably support it. In view of the past and present experience of the government in its different land disbursement enterprises the warning mentioned is most timely and one that should be of great value.

The burning of leaves in the fall or spring is a violation of one of nature's economic laws in that she intended them to serve as a winter protection for her tender things and for a mulch and fertilizer after they have fulfilled this first purpose. In any case the leaves should be saved, as they contain elements that the soil greatly need.

Where possible it is well to provide the lens with a scratching shed with a warm southern exposure. Any day when they will stay in such a place from choice it is better for them to be there than it is inside, where light and air are often none too good.

The abundance of fresh water and salt should be provided for all of the farm animals. The fact that cows and hogs will drink filthy water should not be taken to mean that they prefer this to that which is fresh and clean. It is a matter of observation that the animals mentioned will drink the best water they can get, but that they will drink dirty water when they can get no other.

While they now and then commit depredations in the poultry yards, hawks and owls are rightly classed as benefactors rather than enemies of the horticulturist, farmer and gardener. The good these birds do as destroyers of mice, rats, gophers and rabbits more than offsets their sins in the manner mentioned. Everything should be done, therefore, to protect these silent, sharp-eyed feathered friends.

When the federal and state governments granted railroad companies their rights of way they should have done so only on receiving a pledge from the companies to furnish cars sufficient to carry to market all the produce raised in territory tributary to their respective lines. Shippers of perishable produce all over the country will this year lose thousands of dollars because of a failure of transportation companies to do this very thing.

For all sparsely settled rural and urban precincts the newfangled voting machine is in about the same class with the automobile for a man drawing \$2 a day—mighty nice thing to have, but rather expensive. The cause of patriotism and good citizenship would be far better served if the money required to purchase these machines were devoted to improving the county roads. It is an exceptional locality that is not in greater need of better wheeling than it is of more rapid and accurate method of voting.

A natural history student of considerable note refers to the poison ivy as a spiral climber on trees and other supports. We do not recall an instance covering a considerable period of years in which the poison ivy followed the above habit. It is a slovenly sprawler and not a graceful climber like the five-leaved Virginia creeper and other vines which might be named.

A friend of the writer who lately had a mason figure on the cost of a concrete smokehouse found that it would cost completed \$3 less than would the lumber that would be required for the same purpose. The figures opened his eyes and will doubtless cause him to figure with the mason as well as the carpenter on a number of farm structures that he may need.

It is a strange inconsistency in the planning of things that we should have more butter to sell when the price is 15 instead of 30 cents and that Biddy should be willing to furnish more eggs—good fresh ones, too—at 12½ cents than at 25 cents a dozen. The pure food bill will not tend to ease the conditions any. Bossy and Biddy are no respecters of prices and will keep on just the same.

In view of the fact that eggs already range in price from 20 to 30 cents per dozen, it would be a piece of good management to put down a supply for cooking purposes at least. A method of preserving that we have heard highly recommended is to immerse the eggs in boiling hot water for about ten to fifteen seconds, using some wine receptacle. This closes the pores of the outer covering and greatly increases their keeping qualities.

A recent decision of the court of appeals at Kansas City will be of interest to the fruit and produce trade. It was in substance that a railroad in its capacity as a common carrier is obliged to accept freight for shipment and be responsible therefor regardless of any plea it may make that it is not in a position to carry the same. In this case the shipper asked to have a hog transported from one point to another, but the road refused it on the ground that it was already overloaded with business. The court did not concur in its view, holding that the road must accept business whether it wishes to or not.

The suggestion which has been made of changing the name of the county poor farm to the county experiment station and having its inmates cooperate so far as possible in making the farm merit its new appellation along the line of carrying out somewhat in detail the work of the state experiment station is a most excellent one. There is no good reason why the destitute and unfortunate charges of the county should have a continual reminder of their poverty in the name of their abiding place, while there is a very cogent reason why the inmates of the farm should be experimental and practical as well as exemplary.

Under the initiative of Professor Holden and his helpers at the Iowa Agricultural college at Ames the second Wednesday in October hereafter, the object in view being to get the farmers of the state to take this day off and devote it to the selection of the earliest, maturing, soundest and most perfect ears in their field. Gathered at this time, seed corn has time to dry out thoroughly before the heavy freezes come. In view of the intimate connection between timely selection of seed and vigor and germination power of the same and the effect of this upon the following season's stand and yield of corn the importance of setting aside this seed corn harvest day can hardly be overestimated.

GOVERNMENT IRRIGATION.
There is perhaps no phase of work which the federal government is doing for the agricultural interests of the country that possesses a greater measure of fascination and interest, yet at the same time gives promise of more substantial returns, than that connected with the several irrigation projects

which are the outgrowth of a bill passed by congress and signed by President Roosevelt early in the summer of 1902. In a letter from the president, who was the moving spirit in this new line of endeavor, both from the standpoint of initiative and sustained encouragement